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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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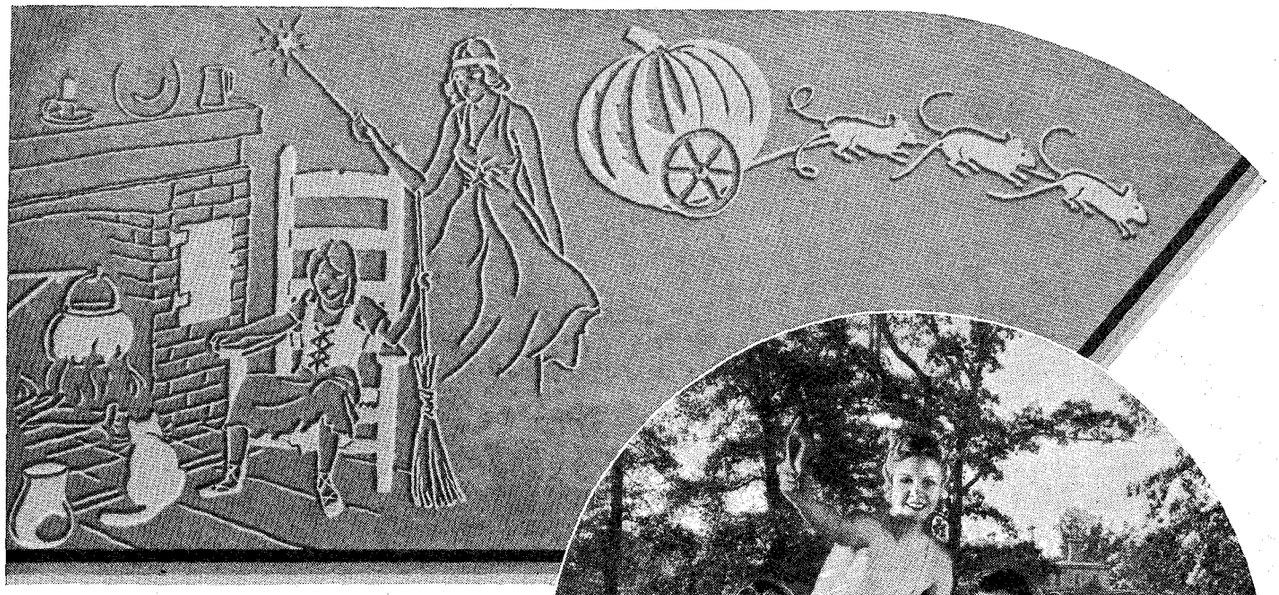

MONEY-MAGIC *for the Cinderellas of today –*

SHE HAD YOUTH, beauty, and a wistful hunger for life. But her wealthy stepsisters got all the breaks. They wore the good clothes, ate the fine food, lived in idle ease. Cinderella did the hard work and took what little joy came her way.

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Its ever-increasing operations have played a major part in opening vast markets for American manufacturers, stepping up production, decreasing costs and selling prices, making jobs for millions of workers. Without such a financing service, American industry would move at a snail's pace —labor would be a drug on the market.

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, MAY 4, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Bonus Issue Recedes But Never Dies; With the Senate Deadlocked Over It, Senator Harrison Offers a Compromise Bill and Gets Cold Shoulder From War Veterans But Measure Is Reported Out; Meanwhile the President Talks to the Country About "Must" Legislation

The bonus question, big, old and weighty, is the key-log in the jam that has been blocking action in the United States Senate.

Days ago, Washington decided that the jam would last until the key-log was freed. Nevertheless, there it stuck, caught fast between the veterans' demand that their adjusted compensation certificates be cashed in full at once and President Roosevelt's threat to veto any bill designed to cash them.

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Representative Wright Patman, left, *shakes hands with Senator Pat Harrison before the battle of the bonus in the hearings before the Senate Finance Committee*

Obviously, someone had to try to break up the jam. Obviously, too, that someone had to be uncommonly adroit. And so Senator Pat Harrison, Mississippi Democrat, stepped forward.

A Casual Breaker of Deadlocks

Senator Harrison is a wrestling fan and faithfully attends the bouts at the Washington Auditorium. Outside the arena, however, he admires wiliness more than wiriness, finesse more than force. And he practises what he prefers. When he is going good, the Senator breaks deadlocks as casually as his wrestling heroes break headlocks.

The Mississippian is a politician all through. In the old days, when his party was in the minority, his chief delight was to pace up and down the floor of the Senate, making witty satirical speeches against the Republicans. Washington grew used to him in that rôle and came to think of it as part of him, like his stoop-shouldered, loose-jointed figure, his ruddy face, his irremovable cigar and his habit of lunching daily on apple-pie and milk and nothing else.

Compromise Possible on Bonus Question?

But a new Pat Harrison has appeared since his party came into power. Nowadays, he is dignified, earnest and, as Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, burdened with heavy responsibilities. The new Pat has one characteristic in common with the old, however. He understands the necessity of compromise and he knows how to bargain so as to bring it about when possible.

Whether or not compromise is possible on the bonus question remains to be seen. The Senator has been having a try at it, in any case.

Last week, his Finance Committee held hearings on three bonus bills and finally reported one of them favorably—his own, called the Harrison compromise bill. The two others are the Patman bill and the Vinson bill.

Passing Patman Bill a House Habit

The House of Representatives passed the Patman bill on March 22, disregarding President Roosevelt's threat that he would veto it if it reached his desk.

The House has a habit of passing the Patman bill; it has approved the essentials of this measure three times since 1932. As the bill came through this year, it would cash the veterans' bonus certificates by a $2,000,000,000 issue of United States notes—i. e., of currency.

The Vinson bill would cash the certificates likewise but does not specify how the Treasury would raise the money. Presumably it would be done through a bond issue.

Now dramatically still, now erupting into applause, the House finally turned thumbs down on the Vinson bill, thumbs up on the Patman bill. Pink-cheeked, curly-haired, beaming behind his silver spectacles, Representative Wright Patman, Texas Democrat, shook hands with Representative Fred M. Vinson, Kentucky Democrat, and, as far as the House was concerned, the bonus issue was settled.

As far as the Senate was concerned, the issue had just arisen.

There was opposition to the Patman bill in the Senate, and support for it as well. So with the Vinson bill. And so with various other bonus measures certain members had in mind. Unofficial polls of the membership failed to show precisely where the Senate stood. Only one thing seemed certain—that the Senate would wrangle over the bonus for many a day to come. Consequently, President Roosevelt's huge legislative program would be held up indefinitely.

In these circumstances, Senator Harrison offered his compromise.

Elaborate in details, it is simple enough in essentials. It, too, would cash the bonus certificates, but not immediately at their face value—their value at maturity in 1945—as the Patman and Vinson bills would do.

Instead, it would give veterans who demand cash the present value of their certificates, but it would increase this present value by dating the origin of the certificates, not from January 1, 1925, as at present, but from Armistice Day—November 11, 1918.

What the Harrison Bill Provides

A similar premium would be provided to encourage those veterans who wish to hold on to their certificates until they mature ten years hence.

Thus, if a veteran with an unencumbered (unborrowed on) $1,000 certificate wished to cash it immediately, he would receive $775 in currency or negotiable bonds. If he held it until 1945, he would receive, not only its thousand-dollar face value, but $115 in addition, or $1,115, all told. He would receive less, of course, in both cases if he had already borrowed on his certificate.

For the most part, witnesses who ap-

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The Start to the Stratosphere
—Hutton in the Philadelphia Inquirer

peared before Senator Harrison's Finance Committee last week regarded his compromise sourly.

Representative Patman himself appeared and, not unnaturally, proved heart and soul for the Patman bill, currency feature and all. "The soldier won't get much under the Harrison bill," he said.

James E. Van Zandt, Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, appeared also and declared that his organization was "standing pat for Patman."

War Veterans Split on Bonus Issue At thirty-six, Mr. Van Zandt looks like a crack professional athlete and has been a crack amateur one. Chock-full of energy, obviously sincere and highly vocal, he had much to say in favor of the Patman bill—he dismissed objections that it was inflationary as "tommyrot"—but uttered no kind words for the Harrison plan.

A third witness was Frank N. Belgrano, Jr., National Commander of the American Legion. The Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars are split on the bonus issue this year, as Mr. Belgrano showed by plumping for the Vinson bill.

Mr. Belgrano, who will be forty this month, is a banker and an official of insurance companies. Opposing the Patman, and advocating the Vinson bill, he declared: "The Legion is not interested in inflation or deflation. The only bill which is assured of passage is one which only concerns itself with bonus payment." He, too, let the Harrison bill go unsung.

The warmest statement made for the Harrison bill, in fact, was that of Donald A. Hobart, National Commander of the American Veterans Association, an anti-bonus group. Mr. Hobart opposed the Patman, Vinson and Harrison bills alike, but said of the last-named: "We will grant that this measure is a fair-minded effort to 'settle' the bonus question, but in our opinion it promises to be mutually disagreeable to the veterans and the public."

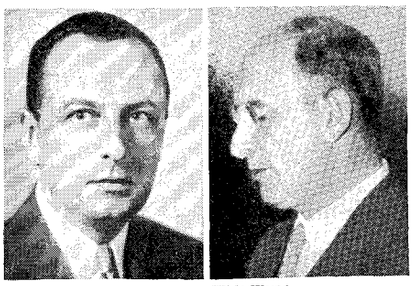
If Senator Harrison got scant comfort from this quarter, he got still less from Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. The Senator had indicated, not only that the compromise bill would prove acceptable to President Roosevelt, but that it would not call for increased taxation. Secretary Morgenthau's testimony raised doubts as to the accuracy of both points.

In a few carefully chosen words, the Secretary expressed the opinion that "all the so-called bonus settlement plans that you have had under consideration" call for "greater or earlier payments from the Treasury than were contemplated." He therefore would "view with great concern the enactment of any bill which calls for large additional expenditures, without compensating additional taxes."

Five Presidents Have Dealt With Problem Despite this deluge of discouraging testimony, the Finance Committee reported the Harrison bill to the Senate and rejected the Patman and Vinson bills. What form of bonus bill ultimately will be sent to the President it is impossible to say at this moment, but Washington correspondents seem convinced that sooner or later a bonus bill will reach him for signature or veto.

The bonus issue, the country begins to believe, recedes but never dies. It has engaged the attention of five Presidents and of more Congresses than that.

The first bonus law, passed in February, 1919, awarded $60 to every honorably discharged veteran who had served two months or more. That was during the Wilson Administration.



Wide World

Frank N. Belgrano, Jr., left, *and Secretary Morgenthau*

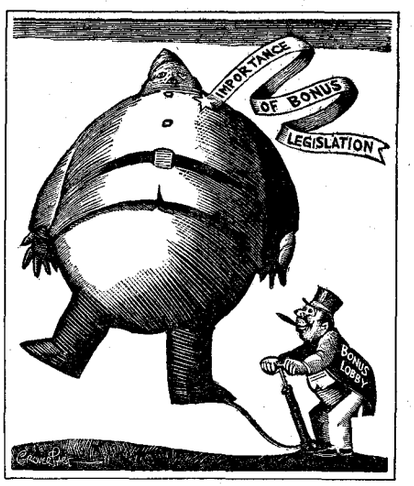
During the Administration of President Harding, the House passed two bonus bills. The Senate buried the first, but approved the second, which, however, met with a Harding veto.

President Coolidge also vetoed a bonus bill, but this time Congress overrode the Executive and the bill became law.

It gave the veterans, not cash, but paid-up endowment insurance policies, the so-called adjusted compensation certificates, maturing in twenty years.

Veterans Not Satisfied With Certificates At the beginning of this year there were about 3,725,000 of these certificates outstanding. The maturity value of the average certificate is $1,000.

But certificates have never satisfied the veterans or their spokesmen in Congress.



Inflation
—Page in the Louisville Courier-Journal

Since the day President Coolidge's veto was overridden, there has been a movement in favor of turning these certificates into cash, at their full maturity value. Congress yielded to the movement somewhat in 1931, when it permitted veterans to borrow up to 50 per cent. of the face value of their certificates. Tho President Hoover balked, his veto, like President Coolidge's, was overridden. Most veterans have borrowed as much as the 1931 law allows on their certificates and very few of them have paid interest on their loans or repaid principal.

In 1932, the House fell into its habit of passing Patman bills, designed to give the veterans the face value of their certificates at once. Three times the House has set its approval on the Patman plan, and twice, so far, the Senate has turned it down.

At the end of last week, Senator Harrison was still confident that a bonus compromise, like his own, would not be vetoed by the President if Congress could be persuaded to pass it.

Other Senators, however, were sure that the President would veto the Patman bill, the Vinson bill, the Harrison bill or any other bill providing an additional cent to veterans before the certificates they hold to-day reach the age of maturity.

In Brief Review

Coughlin Movement Launched: Father Charles E. Coughlin, Detroit's radio priest, launched the Michigan unit of the National Union for Social Justice in his own city on April 25 at a gigantic mass-meeting attended by approximately 15,000 persons. Organization of the rest of the country by States will follow shortly with a series of meetings, the first of which is announced for Cleveland on May 8.

On the platform with Father Coughlin at the Detroit meeting were Senator Elmer Thomas, Democrat, of Oklahoma, inflationist; Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, who has been conducting the munitions investigation; and four members of the House of Representatives: Wil-

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liam Lemke, Republican, of North Dakota; William P. Connery, Jr., Democrat, of Massachusetts; Martin L. Sweeney, Democrat, of Ohio; and Thomas O'Malley, Democrat, of Wisconsin.

The National Union for Social Justice was described by Father Coughlin as a plan to uphold and defend the right of private ownership of property, to protect the masses against "the greed and domination of, and the exploitation by, powerful vested interests," and to promote the common welfare by promoting for all persons "the principles of social justice."

The Union will be organized as a non-profit corporation with a chapter in every State.

The day following the meeting another announcement was made by Father Coughlin to the effect that as soon as the National Union organization is completed he intends to withdraw from active participation in its affairs, including its political phases. After his retirement, he will continue only as "teacher and interpreter."

The Union, he declared, is not a political party, but rather a bloc which will support candidates favorable to the principles of the organization. He also said that his organization supported the objectives of the National Farmers' Union, rather than those of Milo Reno's National Farmers' Holiday Association.

Two advisers of Father Coughlin were present as observers at another mass-meeting held on April 27. They declined, however, to sit on the speaker's platform at the gathering of 10,000 farmers, largely followers of Milo Reno, who gathered at Des Moines, Iowa, to hear their leader and Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana address the third annual convention of the National Farmers' Holiday Association.

Senator Long was whisked up to the speaker's platform at the convention accompanied by twelve uniformed Des Moines policemen. Entering the grand stand he stopped to buy a bag of peanuts and nearly lost his bodyguard. As he stepped onto the platform, a band struck up "Every Man a King," his own song. The "Kingfish" joined in the chorus.

Introduced by Mr. Reno, Senator Long outlined his "share-the-wealth" plan after declaring that the Government had mortgaged the country by weighing it down with an enormous debt of $262,000,000,000 which he asserted would never be paid. He attacked the Administration on several fronts, described President Roosevelt as "Prince Franklin, Knight of the *Nourmahal*," and dubbed the Secretary of Agriculture "Lord Corn Wallace."

Acme

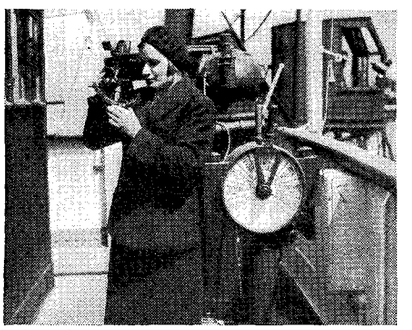
Father Coughlin making his Detroit speech

At the meeting held the next day, the Milo Reno organization adopted a resolution to have the National Farmers' Holiday Association join in the movement for a third party to express "the desires of farmers and laborers."

• • •

Eccles Confirmed: Without debate or roll-call Marriner S. Eccles was confirmed by the Senate as Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. Absent, with five other members, when the Senate Banking and Currency Committee approved the appointment of Eccles, Senator Carter Glass, of Virginia, was absent also when the Senate vote was taken by voice.

Eccles had been bitterly opposed by Senator Glass, father of the Federal Reserve System. He attacked Title II of Eccles's Omnibus Banking Bill, which would place greater powers in the Federal Reserve System over the country's credit machinery. But the forty-five-year-old Mormon banker, who is listed as a Republican, has been victorious in his first tilt with Virginia's fiery Senator.



Underwood

Miss Anna Kumanina, Third Officer of the **Kalinin,** *Soviet-owned freighter, the first ship to arrive in the Port of New York with women as members of the crew*

• • •

Pastry-Poisoning: Cream-puffs caused a panic in Westchester County, New York, last week. In the first five days of an epidemic of pastry-poisoning 745 persons were made ill, none seriously, altho a few, suffering from heart ailments, were still patients in hospitals.

Health authorities believe that they have checked the spread by isolating the one bakery from which the pastries have been distributed to a chain of stores and truck-routes.

A suspected ingredient of the poisoned filling has been isolated

• • •

Chain-Letter Scheme: Neither snow, nor rain, nor heat nor gloom of night has retarded the deliveries of the United States Postal Service, but the send-a-dime-and-redistribute-wealth chain-letter scheme has the Denver, Colorado, postmen staggering.

(A chain letter is sent out and the receiver is asked to place his name at the bottom of the list, scratch off the name at the top and send a dime to the person whose name has been eliminated.)

Workers in the Campbell Hosiery Company mill at Oaks, Pennsylvania, stand by their bosses in their fight against the NRA. Left to right, Mrs. Sarah Smith, Mrs. Nellie O'Donnell, John C. Dettva, treasurer of the company, Ethel Dillinger, and Esther Orner, at work in the mill

Postal Inspector Roy E. Nelson last week attempted to discover what would happen if a chain, starting from a single letter, were to be unbroken through twelve phases.

He found to his amazement that in twelve progressions more than 305,000,000 persons would receive letters in an unbroken chain. This is two and one-half times the population of the United States. Mr. Nelson also calculated that of this number 3,911 would get $6,103,505.50 and the rest nothing.

• • •

Republicans at Springfield: Republican leaders of Mid-Western States will initiate their attempts to line up these States for the G.O.P. by a party conference during the first week in June at Springfield, Illinois. This plan was announced by Harrison E. Spangler, Republican National Committeeman from Iowa, who declared that Springfield was chosen because it was the home of Abraham Lincoln. Springfield was chosen in preference to Kansas City, at the suggestion of Eastern leaders who feared a premature boom for Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas.

A public notice of interest to Republicans and perhaps to others appeared in the columns of the New York *Herald Tribune* as a paid advertisement last Sunday. The notice read:

"Desire contact with financial interests to underwrite one million dollars, principal and interest guaranteed, to insure return of Republicans to power in 1936. X 136 *Herald Tribune*."

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Executives of General Motors who have been negotiating with the United Automobile Workers Federal Union in Toledo strike: Left to right, *C. E. Wetherald, Hugh Dean, M. E. Coyle, and William S. Knudsen*

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Following Through With the News

Quintuplets' First Birthday: Cecile, Yvonne, Marie, Emilie, and Annette Dionne will be one year old on May 28. At that time money held in trust for them is expected to reach $100,000, but they can not draw on it until they are eighteen.

On the quintuplets' first birthday, the Red Cross nurses who have been caring for them will turn over their duties to Sisters of an unnamed Roman Catholic order.

Judge J. A. Valin, chairman of the quintuplets' board of guardians, gave no reason for the change, but Mr. and Mrs. Oliva Dionne are known to have been dissatisfied with the working of an arrangement by which the Canadian Government assumed guardianship of their phenomenal daughters. Their "personal manager," Leo Kervin, said that if the Dionnes are successful in obtaining charge of the infants they will dismiss Dr. Allan Roy Dafoe, generally credited with having saved the girls' lives at birth.

• • •

***Lusitania*, May 7, 1915:** Twenty years ago next Tuesday the *Lusitania*, fast British liner, was torpedoed off the coast of Ireland without warning by a German submarine, and sank in twenty minutes. It carried 1,144 men, women and children, including 114 American citizens, to their death. Twenty-three months later, the United States entered the War.

The week following the anniversary, a famous Cunard sister-ship of the *Lusitania*, the *Mauretania*, will end her life in a different way. Sale of the equipment of the ship, which is to be scrapped, will begin.

• • •

Hauptmann Sued: Even the bars of the death cell at the New Jersey State prison can not save Bruno Richard Hauptmann, condemned murderer of the Lindbergh baby, from litigation.

Supreme Court Justice Thomas W. Trenchard last week signed an order empowering Sheriff Albert Cooper, Jr., of Mercer County, or any of his deputies, personally to serve Hauptmann with a summons and complaint in the action for legal fees instituted by his former attorney, James M. Fawcett of Brooklyn, New York.

• • •

Snow and Rain in Drought-Belt: A wide section of the drought-belt received relief last week when snows and rains brought parched farm-lands in Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, South Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Kansas more moisture than has been known in some sections of these States for four years. Most of the dust-belt, however, had nothing more promising than threatening clouds.

At Denver, there was almost enough rain and snow to change the city's moisture deficiency for the year into a surplus. A foot of snow fell in the Cripple Creek region, and highway officials reported drifts of snow four and five feet deep.

President's Fireside Talk

Describes Plan of "National Crusade" Against Unemployment; Calls for Enactment of Several Bills Now Pending in Congress

"My friends"—Facing two microphones, President Roosevelt sat at his special broadcasting desk in the White House Sunday evening and opened another of his famous fireside talks to the American people. It was his first since last September, his seventh since he assumed office.

Fundamentally, it was a message of encouragement and reassurance. The President referred to "our already unmistakable march toward recovery," declared that

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Applicants for jobs besieging the offices of the National Emergency Council, where Frank C. Walker heads the Division of Application and Information

"business and industry are definitely better," and added: "The simple fact is that many millions more people have private work to-day than two years ago to-day or one year ago to-day, and every day that passes offers more chances to work for those who want to work."

Americans as a whole, he said, "are feeling a lot better—a lot more cheerful—than for many, many years." In his opinion, "fear is vanishing and confidence is growing on every side."

"Never since my inauguration in March, 1933," he said, "have I felt so unmistakably the atmosphere of recovery."

Work-Relief Program

Much of the President's address was devoted to the $4,880,000,000 work-relief program under which he expects to provide jobs for 3,500,000 employable breadwinners now on the relief-rolls. Most of the rest of the address was concerned with chief features of his broad legislative program, now pending in Congress.

The President is committed to the principle of "doing something" about unemployment. Something can be done for the future, he indicated Sunday evening, and something can be done for the present.

For the future, there is the social security bill, which would set up nation-wide systems of old-age pensions and unemployment insurance. This measure has already been approved by the House, and is awaiting action in the Senate.

For the present, there is the work-relief program, opening what the President called "a great national crusade to destroy enforced idleness, which is an enemy of the human spirit." Funds are already being allotted for public works to absorb unemployment and, the President promised, the program "should be in full swing by autumn."

President Roosevelt spent much of last week creating the machinery through which the work-relief program will function and selecting key-men to make the wheels go round.

In Sunday's fireside talk he summarized what he had done.

The first sieve through which applications for work relief funds will pass will be the Division of Application and Information. It will be headed by Frank C. Walker, former head of the National Emergency Council, who resumes that position also.

Machinery of Relief

Projects which get through the Walker sieve will face another, the Works Allotment Division, headed by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

The third sieve will be the President himself.

Once the projects have been approved, they will be kept moving in schedule by the Works Progress Division, which will be headed by Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator.

The country, the President said, is expecting to see the dirt fly on these projects before the year is out, and fly, he intimated, it will.

In addition to the work-relief measure and the social security bill, four other sections of his legislative program, most of it still before Congress, were selected by the President for special mention.

The National Industrial Recovery Act, he said, should be extended, for "we must continue to protect children, to enforce minimum wages, to prevent excessive hours, to safeguard, define and enforce collective bargaining and, while retaining fair competition, to eliminate . . . unfair practises."

As "a positive recovery measure," Congress, he added, should pass "legislation to provide for the elimination of unnecessary holding companies in the public-utility field."

There is need, too, he said, for legislation concerned with transportation on highways, waterways and airways.

Finally, "certain proposals made to amend the Federal Reserve Act deserve prompt and favorable action by the Congress."

On the day of the President's address, the National Association of Manufacturers urged temporary postponement of "any legislation which is not aimed directly and positively at ending the depression." Among the measures which it thought Congress should postpone were some which were recommended by the President.

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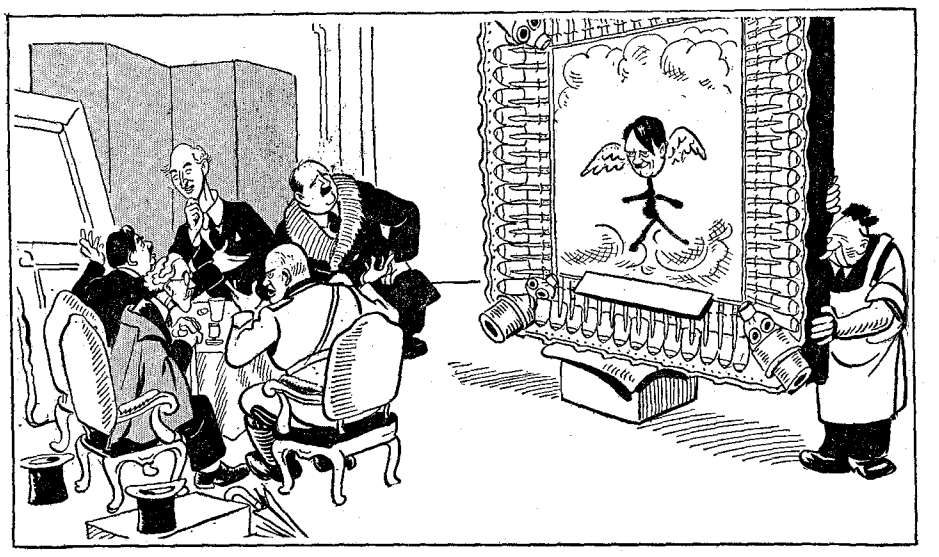
TOPICS OF THE DAY ABROAD

Germany's Reported Submarine Plans Anger British and French Press; MacDonald Charges Reich's Rearming Breaks Up Road to Peace; Mussolini Warns of "Hard Period" Ahead

Germany's new defiance of the Versailles Treaty by building submarines angered Great Britain and France, and perturbed Italy, last week. The British Naval Attaché at Berlin reported, in response to inquiries from London, that Germany not only intended to build twelve submarines, but had ordered them six months ago and was already assembling them. His report was that the forbidden vessels of 250 tons each, were designed last September, that construction was begun about Christmas, and that the assembling of the parts was ordered early in April.

The British Government disregarded denials by anonymous spokesmen of the German Foreign Office and the naval department of the Defense Ministry.

"For the second time in little more than a month," said the London *Observer*, "the German Government has precipitated a major diplomatic crisis." *The Observer* (Ind.-Cons.) is an influential Sunday newspaper, of which Viscount Astor is the controlling shareholder.



This Year's Problem Picture

—*Strube in* The Daily Express *(London)*

German Air-Strength Causes Concern

In London it was felt that the government of Chancellor Adolf Hitler was deliberately repeating the tactics of March 16, when, on the eve of the visit of Sir John Simon, Britain's Foreign Secretary, to Berlin, the reintroduction of conscription into Germany was announced.

The decision to reintroduce conscription, the latest disclosures regarding the strength of the German air-force, and the report that Germany was building submarines—all alike embodying contraventions of the Versailles Treaty—were considered by the London *Sunday Times* (Ind.-Cons.) as "without a doubt gravely increasing the spirit of apprehension throughout Europe and must finally render abortive all attempts to build up a collective system of security based on some limitation of armaments."

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J. Ramsay MacDonald

This weekly newspaper, of which Lord Camrose is the controlling shareholder, went on to say that "for the increases which now are necessary in the British air defenses the German program is directly responsible."

The London *Daily Telegraph*, closest of all London newspapers to the British Foreign Office, reported last Saturday that Germany's air-strength was equal to the entire air-strength of the British Empire and therefore was twice as great as the forces available for Britain's home defense.

The news from Berlin that Germany was building submarines gave unexpected emphasis to the charge of Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald that Germany had been acting in such a way as to destroy the feeling of mutual confidence in Europe and had "broken up the road to peace and beset it with terrors." Mr. MacDonald's statement aroused resentment in Germany and caused some surprize in other parts of Europe. He had been considered Germany's best friend in the British Cabinet.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* remarked acidly that the article of the English Prime Minister was written "with the intention to wound and lower Germany and to present her as a candidate for Europe's suspicion and distrust."

Germany was reported in Berlin Associated Press cables to have admitted officially that submarines were being "considered" in plans to rebuild the Navy. Yet German spokesmen dodged the question as to whether U-boats were actually under construction and an official of the Defense Ministry said: "The whole matter of rearmament at sea is in a state of flux, and nothing definite has been done."

In France the Paris *Journal des Debats*, an independent semiofficial organ, noting the German submarine reports, declared that "in the name of humanity it is necessary to refuse a felon the use of arms of which he has made such criminal use."

At Rome a government spokesman said that Italy would probably consult the other great Powers of Europe concerned with Germany's reported intention to rebuild her U-boat fleet. Unofficially, according to the Associated Press, a certain amount of satisfaction was expressed at Rome over Germany's action, because it was deemed likely to stir up Britain and keep her in line with the Latin bloc.

Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy warned the nation last Sunday, on Rome's 2,688th birthday, of a "hard period" in the immediate future which would "engage all the forces of the Italian people."

He was addressing 15,000 Fascist workers in Venezia Square on Italy's Labor Day, and he told them that while the horizon was clearing it was necessary for Italians to concentrate on reaching "those ends which we have determined." The crowd, it was said, was uncertain what Mussolini meant by "those ends," but most of them believed he referred to the East African colonial project, which has drawn more than 30,000 troops into Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, on the borders of Ethiopia.

At Geneva it was believed that Germany's submarine decision, if officially confirmed, would result in a meeting of the committee appointed by the Council of the League to devise economic and financial penalties against treaty violators.

Franco-Soviet Pact

Early conclusion of a mutual assistance pact between France and Russia was forecast at Paris last week. Vladimir Potemkin, Soviet Ambassador to France, visited Foreign Minister Pierre Laval that day and said later that he considered the accord would be concluded.

Six French Army pursuit planes arrived at Strasbourg, France, last Sunday night. They are capable of making 400 kilometers an hour and were sent to prevent German planes from flying over fortifications along the frontier.

The French aviators were under orders to attempt to force down any foreign planes crossing the border if photographs failed to establish their identity sufficiently as a basis for protest.

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George V, King for Twenty-Five Years

To the Throne the British Empire Looks for Encouragement in Trying Times, and, Tho England Is Mother of Parliaments, the Monarchy Seems More Firmly Established Than Ever

By G. Leslie Brayshaw

Four ranking monarchs who toasted George V and his Consort, Mary, of the British Empire, on their coronation day twenty-five years ago, remain to lift their bumpers of champagne at this year's silver jubilee.

They are Wilhelmina of The Netherlands, fifty-four; Gustav V of Sweden, regal and stately at seventy-six; Haakon VII of Norway, sixty-two, and Victor Emmanuel III of Italy, who, at sixty-five, appears to be all but eclipsed by his *Capo del Governo*, Benito Mussolini.

Yet, tho England is the Mother of Parliaments, the British Monarchy seems to be more firmly established than ever.

As the second son of King Edward VII, it was not expected that Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert would reach the Throne. His brother, Prince Albert Victor, was his senior by eighteen months, but Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, died in 1892, and Prince George became Duke of York and next in the line of succession to his father, King Edward VII.

When King Edward was Prince of Wales, remembering unhappily the restrictions of his own upbringing, he determined that his sons should have a freer and more manly education.

After some private tuition, the brother Princes joined H.M.S. *Britannia* in 1877 as cadets. No special privileges were allowed them, and no easing of discipline. Later, they joined H.M.S. *Bacchante*, as midshipmen, and made cruises which took them around the world.

In preparation for his expected Kingship, the Duke of Clarence went to Cambridge, and into the Army.

Prince George continued his naval duties with great pride, zeal, and interest in his profession.

Devoted to Family Life

When the Duke of Clarence died, Prince George, as next in line to the Throne, left the sea and was created Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Killarney, incidentally the identical titles bestowed on his second son, Prince Albert. The next year he married Her Highness the Princess Mary of Teck, who had been affianced to the Duke of Clarence.

There are five living children of King George and Queen Mary—four sons and one daughter. The King and Queen always have been devoted to their children, and to family life.

At the same time, from the years when he was Duke of York, King George gave himself up to a profound study of the British Constitution, the various departments of the Government, and to foreign affairs. King Edward VII had kept his son in close touch with matters of State.

Career of George V

Born June 3, 1865, son of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX of Denmark.

Naval cadet, H.M.S. *Britannia*, 1877. As a lieutenant, he commanded H.M.S. *Thrush*, a gunboat of the North American and West Indian Station in 1890.

As a commander, he took over H.M.S. *Melampus* in 1891, and was retired from the Royal Navy in 1892.

Married on July 6, 1893, to Princess Victoria Mary, daughter of Francis, Duke of Teck.

Created Prince of Wales in 1901, he succeeded to the Crown on the death of King Edward on May 6, 1910.

As Duke of York, King George and his Duchess, soon after King Edward's accession, opened the first Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth, and later visited New Zealand, South Africa, and Canada.

From 1901, when the Duke was created Prince of Wales, he and the Princess Mary had to take their part in all routine private and public functions, as well as in visits abroad.

In the pre-War days, royal visits abroad often were charged with considerable political importance.

A Studious Prince

In 1905, came the India tour of the Prince and Princess, and, three years later, the tercentenary celebrations at Quebec. The formation of the Anglo-French *entente cordiale*, the tactics of German and Russian diplomats, and the uncertainty of Balkan events, gave much food for thought to the conscientious and studious Prince.

When, in 1910, a neglected cold suddenly ended the life of King Edward VII, and his son succeeded him on the Throne, the new sovereign had to face one of the most serious domestic political crises in years.

The House of Lords, in 1909, had rejected Lloyd George's budget, so the Parliament Act was put forward to limit the absolute veto of the peers, and to abolish their power over fiscal measures. The Lords also rejected this bill.

There was a general election, and Herbert Henry Asquith, the Prime Minister, stated that the Cabinet would advise the King to exercise his Royal Prerogative, and create sufficient new peers to insure the passage of the bill if the Lords continued to oppose it.

It subsequently was learned that one of the conditions the King had made before agreeing to such a step was that the Government should receive an "adequate majority."

After a fierce controversy, the Lords finally accepted the bill without an exercise of the Royal Prerogative having been necessary.

The opening of the new Parliament in February, 1911, was the first State ceremony performed by the new King. In June, came the coronation, and, in July, the Duke of Cornwall—the hereditary title of the ruler's eldest son—was invested as Prince of Wales.

Toward the end of that year King George and Queen Mary set sail for India, where the great Coronation Durbar was held at Delhi.

This was the first time a King of England had left the homeland to visit a part of the Overseas Empire.

Back home again, the King showed his sagacity and grasp of governmental problems by his skilful handling of various industrial and political questions. The Irish situation was becoming exceedingly grave when all other events were overshadowed by the outbreak of the World War.

Symbol of Unity

The King at once became the rallying-point of national feeling, and the symbol of unity within the Empire. On several occasions he visited the Western Front, and both he and the Queen did all that was possible to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded.

They set an example of quiet courage and strict economy to all. The Prince of Wales, at his own insistence, served in France, and the Duke of York took part in the Battle of Jutland.

To King George V, Armistice Day is a day of intense suffering and of public devotion. It is believed that a chill caught at the Cenotaph ceremony, in 1928, was the cause of a critical illness that lasted for months.

During that anxious time there was world-wide concern, and the tributes paid to the King showed how warm a place he has in men's hearts.

King George V has a high seriousness of purpose, and a character forged in the school of the Navy, where discipline is strict, and every man must do his duty.

The King has read widely and his acts are based on knowledge. He was a jolly boy, up to all kinds of pranks, and his love of joking earned him the nickname of "Royal Pickle."

As an officer, he always was solicitous of the welfare of those under him, and he has earned the private gratitude of many. He shares his countrymen's fondness for sports, and he excels as a shot. Yachting he loves, and everyone knows his pleasure in stamp-collecting.

(Continued on page 29)

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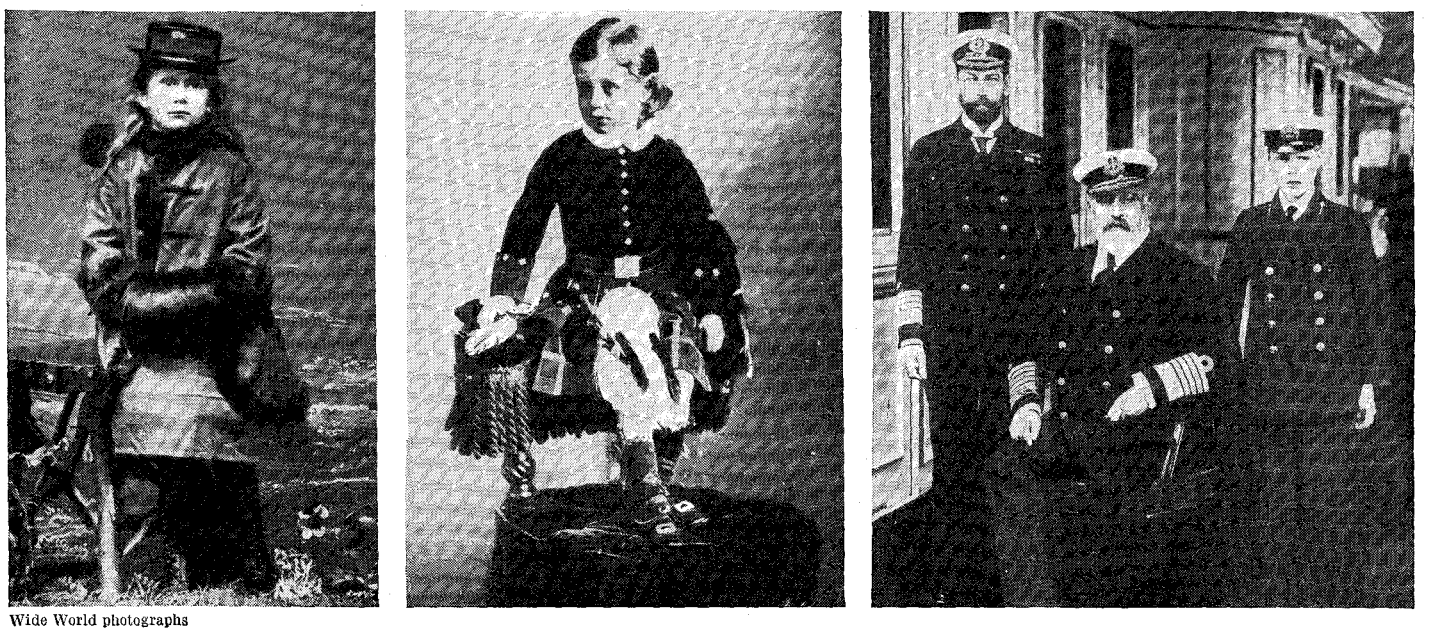
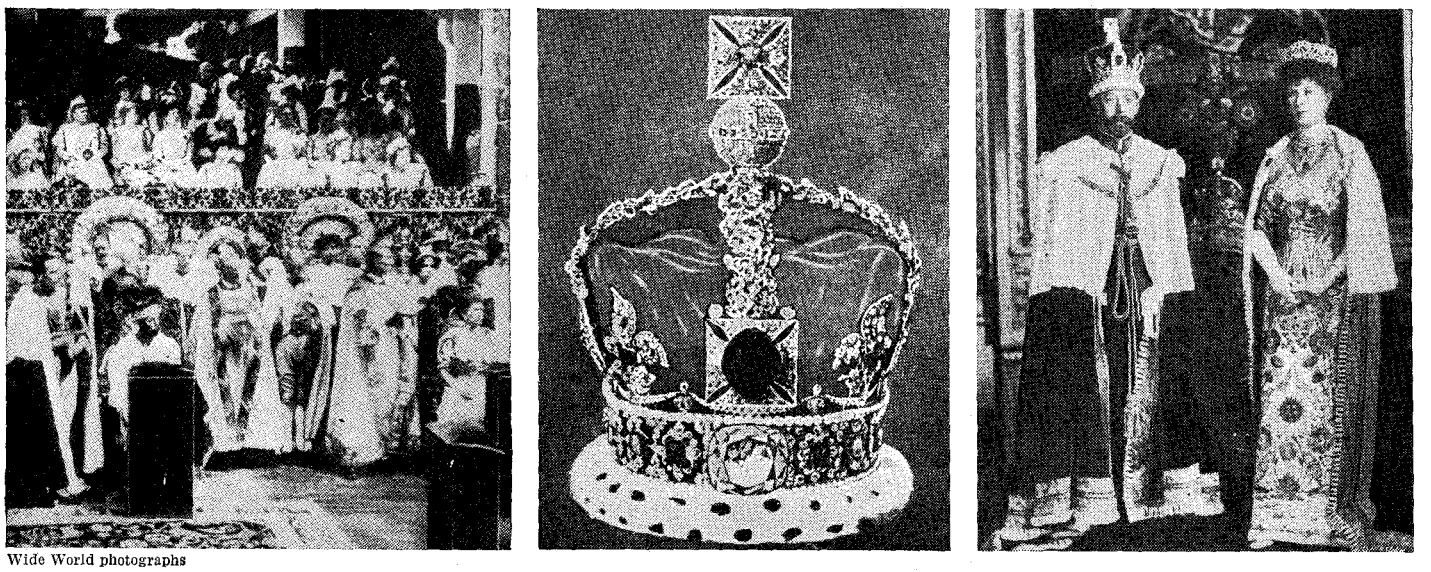
Three Generations of British Royalty



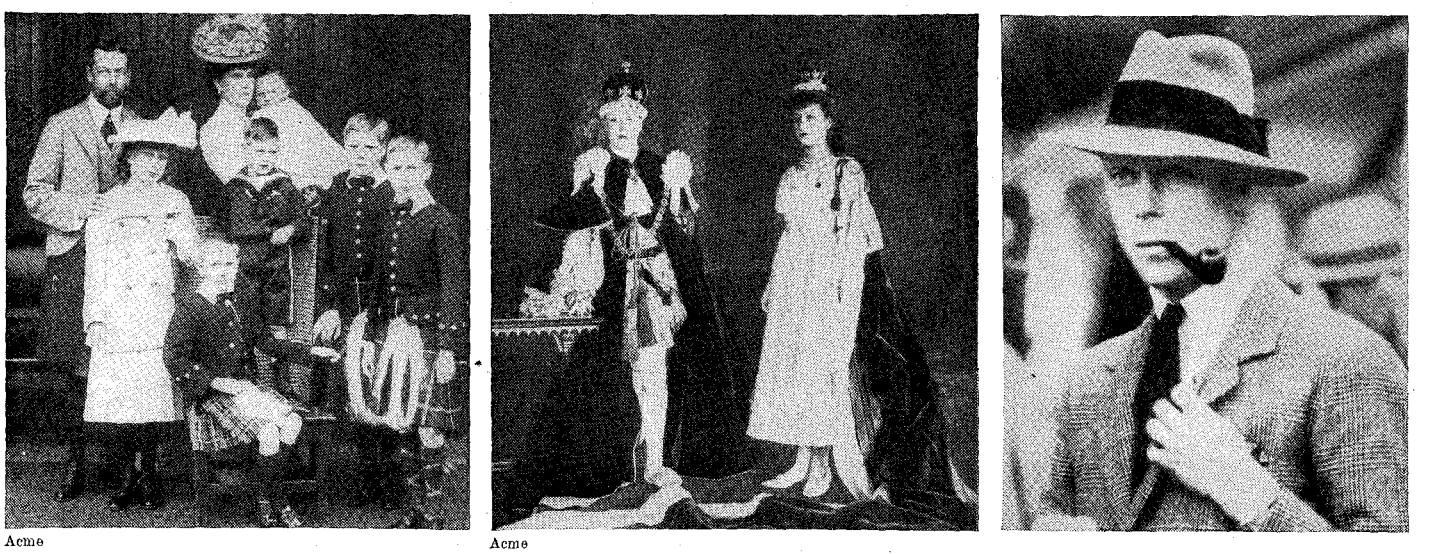
Wide World photographs

Left to right—*Queen Mary, in 1872, a Princess of the House of Teck: George V, as a Royal Stuart Prince, in 1869: King Edward VII,* seated; *with George V, then Prince of Wales, and Edward, present Prince of Wales*



Wide World photographs

Left to right—*inside Westminster Abbey at the coronation of 1910: the Imperial State Crown, one of three appertaining to the British Sovereign, is the world's most valuable crown, having, exclusive of larger stones, four rubies, eleven emeralds, sixteen sapphires, 277 pearls, 2,783 diamonds, and, remade into its present form for Queen Victoria, in 1838, it has been altered on each accession to fit her successors to the Throne: George V and his Consort in the regal robes worn at openings of Parliament*



Acme Acme

Left to right—*George V, as Prince of Wales, with his wife, now Queen Mary, and children; Mary, Countess of Harewood, now styled the Princess Royal,* left; *Queen Mary, holding Prince John, who died in 1919; Prince Henry, now Duke of Gloucester,* seated; *Prince George, now Duke of Kent,* center; *the Duke of Cornwall, now Prince of Wales, and Prince Albert, now Duke of York,* right, *in 1906: the Prince of Wales and his only sister in their coronation robes at the 1910 ceremony: the Prince of Wales*

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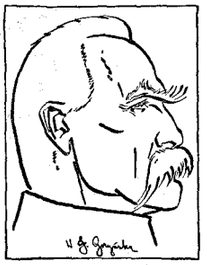
Pilsudski's Polish Constitution

"Republic, Democracy, and Dictatorship" Concentrated in Gruff Old Marshal as "Ignace the Obedient" Signs on the Dotted Line

Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, Poland's man of destiny, was considered to have made one more advance in the development of the State he rebuilt after the 1926 Polish revolution when a new Constitution was signed on April 23. The signature was that of President Ignace Moscicki, tall, thin Executive with smooth, white hair, and small, spiky mustache, who has been characterized as "Ignace the Obedient."



Marshal Pilsudski

But the creative force behind the new Constitution, which has been five years in the making, was Marshal Pilsudski, gruff, old, military gentleman, of whom it has been said that he "caresses his peasants with a string of oaths." Yet his followers, known as *Pilsudszyks*, for years have been so devoted that they never allowed him to see any newspaper which criticized or caricatured him.

He made no protest, but he had a standing arrangement with his daughter Wanda to collect, every day, the newspapers which had been held back from him.

Poland's Fears

President Moscicki, distinguished scientist and inventor, will continue in office. As Minister of War, and Inspector-General of the Army, Marshal Pilsudski will continue to dominate from behind the scene.

Poland's new system of government, remarked William Philip Simms, Scripps-Howard Foreign Editor, in a Washington dispatch, is neither Fascist, Nazi, Socialist, nor a copy of any other twentieth century government. It has some of them all, and is "a republic, a democracy, and a dictatorship."

The new Constitution makes the President the supreme authority. He appoints and dismisses the Premier, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Inspector General and Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

He can virtually name his own successor. He appoints one-third of the Senate, he can dissolve Parliament, including the Sejm (lower house). He decides the use of armed forces.

In war, he can rule by decree, prolong the terms of Parliament until three months after peace is declared, and open, close, or postpone parliamentary sessions. His term of office is seven years.

The Senate's term is for six years, and the Sejm's five. In case of war the President automatically remains in office until peace is concluded.

Polish fears of being torn asunder by stronger neighbors were held accountable for the making of a new Constitution. Poland lies in a tight place between two of the Continent's strongest Powers—Russia and Germany. If war broke out, she would become the inevitable battleground, it has been said.

The new Constitution, according to a Warsaw correspondent of the Associated Press, was expected to pave the way for Marshal Pilsudski to accept the Presidency. He refused this office under former Constitutions, but it was thought he might take the post now that power had been concentrated in the President's hands.

No Government Changes

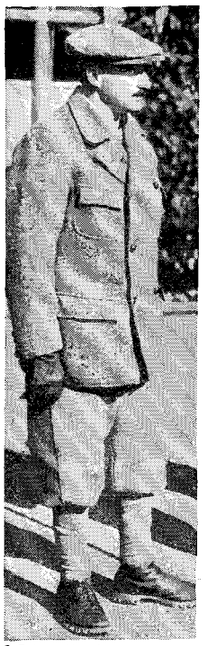
At the same time it was pointed out that, contrary to expectations, no changes were made in the Government when the new Constitution went into force. It was not found necessary to swear in the President of the Republic, as he had taken the oath of allegiance to the Constitution when he signed it.

Warsaw was brilliant with flags on the day following the signing of the Constitution, and government newspapers gave colorful accounts of an evening reception at the President's Castle. Yet the general public seemed not much impressed.

The semiofficial *Gazeta Polska* remarked that the new Constitution differed little from the old one. The changes related only to alterations in affairs which have taken place in the nine years since Marshal Pilsudski became the virtual dictator of Poland.

Bulgaria's Dictator-King

A dictatorial régime was established without bloodshed or disorder in Bulgaria in the middle of May, 1934, by the Bulgarian Army. It had what was called "the enforced support" of King Boris III.



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King Boris

But last week Boris became the world's newest dictator, and, at forty-one, one of its youngest, when he forestalled an eleventh-hour attempted *coup d'état* by military leaders.

Boris ordered all important State buildings, including the War Office, Telegraph Bureau, and Police Headquarters, guarded.

Boris had been backed by his spinster-sister, Princess Eudoxia, aged thirty-seven, who, throughout the crisis, was said to have encouraged her brother "not to waver." He began his New Deal régime immediately. He ordered a new Constitution.

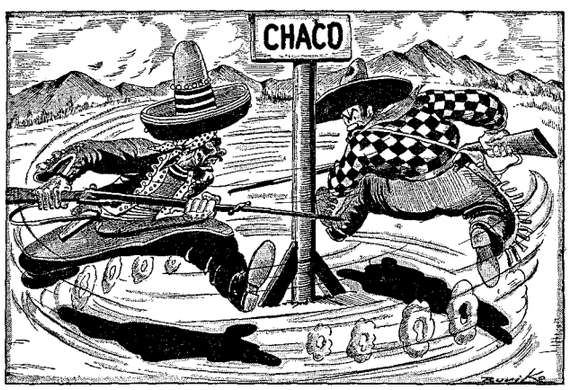
Crowds gathered in front of the palace to hail him as savior of Bulgaria, but he ordered the demonstration stopped.

Fierce Fighting in the Gran Chaco

In one of the biggest and bitterest battles of the three-year war between Bolivia and Paraguay in the Gran Chaco, 60,000 Paraguayan and Bolivian troops clashed. La Paz, actual seat of the Government of Bolivia, and Asuncion, capital of Paraguay, each claimed gains on April 23 as hand-to-hand encounters were reported all along the 120-mile front where an undecided struggle raged for twelve days.

At Asuncion the belief was expressed that this battle might prove the decisive one of the war. The recapture of Charagua, an important Bolivian communications center, which had been taken a week earlier by the Paraguayans, was announced at La Paz by screeching factory whistles and huge streamers in extra editions of the morning papers.

Charagua is the largest town in the Province of Cordillera, near the rich oil-fields of the Bolivian Department of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.



The Eternal Chaco War

—Il 420 *(Florence)*

The Bolivian War Ministry at La Paz claimed on April 27 that, altho the battle continued on a wide front, the Bolivians had advanced a minimum of ten miles in every section where fighting had been on in the past week.

To the assertion by the Paraguayan War Ministry that Bolivia had lost 4,000 men in the present conflict, Asuncion added that three Bolivian regiments had been wiped out.

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CURRENT OPINION

Political Back-Talk, Old-Fashioned Spring Tonic for Convalescing Uncle Sam, *Prescribed by Doctors on Left and Right; Rejuvenescent Republicans; Hitler's "Rejected" Rebuke*

NATIONAL

Querulous Convalescent: "The United States, feeling much better, is behaving like all convalescents. Its complaints are mounting."

Arthur Krock diagnosed *Uncle Sam* in Washington last week for the New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.), and issued that medical bulletin from the clinic of the New Deal. Rolls of newsprint slithered through the presses to be inked with fretfully querulous complaints against doctors' orders. To cure, allopaths seek to set up a condition incompatible with an ailment. Many asserted that the Administration's physicians had tinctured the economic system with socialistic cultures.

Anti-Administration homeopaths ("like cures like") insisted such treatment was wrong, demanded a little more of the old-fashioned spring tonic—politics. It came from the Left, and from the Right.

On the Left were Senator Huey P. Long, Louisiana's ebullient and pudgy "Kingfish," and Gov. Eugene Talmadge, of Georgia, slight, dark and smallish, both deprived of allopathic doses in the form of Federal work-relief cash.

On the Right were Henry P. Fletcher, Republican National Committee Chairman; Ogden L. Mills, President Hoover's second Secretary of the Treasury; Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, and Brookings Institution economists.

Some editors decried politics: There should be "no politics either way" in connection with Federal relief-funds, said the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.). The country at large "is legitimately concerned" with just two things in this controversy: "These are that there shall be complete safeguards over Federal funds spent in any State, but, at the same time, no use of such funds merely to promote the welfare of the New Deal, or to force agreement with it."

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That Special Southern Combination

—Brown in the New York Herald Tribune

Senator Long continued to lead the most spectacular attack on the Administration. He walked into the Senate last week, raised a forefinger and launched into the most violent of his many attacks on the Administration. He charged the President directly with responsibility for the threatened withholding of public-works allotments and relief-funds from Louisiana, and with an effort to reestablish in the State "a rotten and corrupt gang."

Challenging the authority of the Government to collect huge taxes from the States, and then to refuse them funds, he spoke of "a new Boston Tea Party," and predicted a revolt against excessive Federal levies.

While Long was being criticized for his speech, Governor Talmadge also was feeling a return fire for his censure of the President. His attack preceded by one day Emergency Relief Administrator Hopkins's announcement that the Governor no longer would be allowed to handle Federal relief-funds in his State.

President Roosevelt is "a radical in extreme form," the Governor declared, and to renominate him in 1936 would be "a great calamity." He predicted the formation of a third party.

A lively debate developed in the editorial comment on the Long-Talmadge-Administration fight. Some papers charged politics and 1936 campaigning in the withholding of Federal funds from the "two bad boys."

Both the President and Postmaster General Farley "are strongly vindictive toward opponents of their methods and policies," asserted the Troy (N. Y.) *Record* (Ind.), which saw these characteristics demonstrated in the treatment of Governor Talmadge and Senator Long "because each has had the nerve to oppose their policies."

But the St. Louis *Star-Times* (Ind.) harked back to Grover Cleveland with: "Mr. Roosevelt has a lot of friends who don't do him any good, but he is certainly to be congratulated on his enemies."

That thought was echoed by the Washington *News* (Ind.), which remarked that "if a leader is judged by the enemies he makes, President Roosevelt's reputation is riding high to-day."

In the Kingfish's own State, the New Orleans *Item* (Dem.) said that "when Senator Long denounced the reinfliction of corruption, rottenness, and political prostitution, it was first assumed that he was speaking of his own régime in Louisiana."

Another New Orleans paper hostile to the Senator, *The Times-Picayune* (Ind.-Dem.), stated that "our Czar's dream of cutting Louisiana loose from the rest of the United States is happily too cock-eyed to be taken seriously."

It pointed out that "the United States pays into Louisiana more than it takes from the people of the State in taxes. Ergo, if Louisiana was cut loose, the added burden would fall on the Czar's royal treasury."

Circus Days!

—Cassel in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle

President Roosevelt has lost little ground, in the view of the Los Angeles *Illustrated Daily News* (Ind.). "The disaffection and criticism of crackpots like Long and Talmadge will not take the leadership away from him."

But there was a note of nervousness in the editorial expressions of many papers friendly to the Administration.

"Punishing Huey Long is one thing," remarked the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* (Ind.-Dem.), "and withholding from the people of Louisiana their just share of the people's funds which are being distributed with a discriminating hand is another."

It is lamentable to the Birmingham *News* (Ind.-Dem.) that the best interests of Louisiana and Georgia, "for the moment, at least, have been sacrificed in order that the personal desires of Long and Talmadge might be satisfied."

Some of the harshest criticism of Governor Talmadge for his attack on the President came from his own State. After supporting him for ten years, the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) rebuked the Governor for "discrediting Georgia," and "fanning the flames of Democratic opposition."

"The Governor's action was indeed unfortunate," said another Georgia paper, the Columbus *Enquirer* (Dem.). "It was an insult every true Democrat will resent, and an attack Georgians will condemn from every angle."

• • •

Hopeful Republicans: Editorial repercussions on the rebirth and rejuvenation of the Republican Party continue to be heard.

Altho both the New York *Times* and the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.) captioned their

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As the Ship Comes In

—Shafer in the Cincinnati Times-Star

editorials "Hope Springs Eternal," there was more optimism in other directions.

Up to now, said the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.-Dem.), it seems to have been idle for Republicans to hope for much in the next Presidential election, but "there is some evidence that this discouragement is wearing away."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), too, saw in the growing tendency of thoughtful and energetic Republican leaders, representing various schools of Party opinion, to meet for informal exchanges of views, a most hopeful sign.

A different note was struck by the Chicago *Sunday Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.), which said: "Republicans looking forward to next year must consider the five-billion campaign-fund called the work or relief bill. No doubt you can buy some of the people all of the time, and it may be that you can buy all of the people some of the time, but you can't buy all of the people all the time, even if the money would hold out."

There were comments, too, on William Allen White's contribution to the cause, his playing midwife to the Republican Party of 1936. The New Orleans *Times-Picayune* said: "Mr. White's suggestion that 'no one knows what the Republicans think' constitutes, therefore, a fair and accurate size-up of the Party's present plight."

The Washington *Star* (Ind.) declared: "These Republican conferences might well write down general principles to which the Party adheres, and proposes to adhere, and also draw an indictment of the opposition. More and more it is dawning on the people of this country that the way of the New Deal leads to Federal Socialism."

While the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.-Dem.) was dubious of Mr. Hoover's aptitude for the job of revitalizing the Republican Party, expressing the view that more than salvaging was needed, the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) took a more hopeful view. "The regional meetings," it declared, "planned not only for Kansas City and Boston but for Baltimore and Wheeling and the Pacific Coast, indicate that the Republican Party is far from dead."

Two Republicans of more than considerable prominence were in the news last week: one was Ogden L. Mills, the other Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, whose projected radio address over Station WHN was barred on the ground that it was "too late."

The vigilant American Civil Liberties Union, which more than once has clashed with Hamilton Fish over the issue of freedom of speech for radicals, found itself, for once, in agreement with Mr. Fish, in protesting against the suppression of his speech. Mr. Mills, who spoke at Brunswick, Maine, outlined a seventeen-point platform of political philosophy on which he thought Government should be revised.

On these two matters *The Oregon Daily Journal* (Ind.-Rep.) expressed itself as follows:

"It may have been justified to deny Hamilton Fish the air for partizan propaganda, but Franklin D. Roosevelt could not himself prescribe more desirable opposition than on the part of the Hamilton Fishes and Ogden Millses who have been unable to grow beyond the days of 1928. These men who put partizan victory first and their country second are about to be reversed in the great American appeal-court of public opinion."

Commenting on recent activities of Roosevelt supporters, the New York *Herald Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.) saw these defenders of a "fading cause" having a bad attack of nerves. "The unmistakable truth is that the extraordinary popularity of the President is at last following his policies into a decline.

"Whereas, a few months ago, expert opinion in Washington took the President's reelection for granted, it now regards it as highly debatable. Discussion of a three-cornered fight in '36 weighs even the likelihood of the President's running third."

FOREIGN

"Rejected" Rebuke: Little harm was caused by Hitler's forty-sixth birthday note "rejecting" the League Council's rebuke of Germany. That, apparently, is the reaction of the European and American press.

When Hitler challenged the right of the thirteen nations represented to "appoint themselves judges of Germany," calling it "an attempt at new discrimination," he did just about what he had been expected to do.

"Immediate European war is less probable, but eventual war more certain," in the opinion of the Washington *News*. "The threat is postponed by the united front against German militarism—but Hitler's renewed defiance and unwillingness to cooperate with the other Powers in new treaties, creates a worse situation."

Altho most European and American editors who commented could see virtually no change in the situation as a result of Hitler's note, press excerpts from Germany seemed to indicate a stiffening in that country's attitude.

For instance, the *Berliner Tageblatt* declared that "we do not need to repeat that the chances for negotiations with Germany on all other questions have now become of the slimmest," and the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* added that "one can not expect that spiteful and libelous abuse will facilitate amicable and confidential conversations."

"It is a mistake," agreed the *Berliner Börsen Zeitung*, "to believe there is only passing ill-feeling on Germany's part. An honor-loving nation can not forget so quickly an attempt to defame it and cheat it of its rights."

In London, *The Daily Telegraph* (Cons.) asserted that "the Hitler note in no wise alters the international situation," while *The News Chronicle* (Lib.) found the note "couched in terms distinctly moderate."

"It is now being asked," according to *The Daily Mail* (Ind.-Cons.), "whether the action of the British Government in supporting the vote of censure was not an act of unparalleled folly."

The Italian press was silent on the note, and little editorial comment emanated from France.

In this country, Hitler is not entirely without sympathy.

"By what right," asked the Washington *Post*, "have the thirteen nations set themselves up as the judge of Germany?" A rebuke for the Council's procedure "is merited, even tho it comes from Nazi Berlin."

"Superficially," to the Boise *Idaho Statesman*, "it might seem that there is a germ of truth in the Hitler statement, especially when one recalls the harsh terms of the Treaty, and its many unfair provisions. But Hitler purposely overlooks the fact that the protests of the other Powers are inspired more by Germany's feverish preparations for war than because she scrapped the Treaty."

It is evident to the Portland *Morning Oregonian* that "it is not the purpose of the German Government to become involved in a war now, or in the near future. The purpose is to shake clear of the Treaty of Versailles and steel the German people for the sacrifices necessary for rearmament."

In the view of the Wichita *Beacon*, the Hitler note was "for home consumption."

"Aw, You're Just Prejudiced!"

—Sykes in the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Editors Find President More Sensitive to Newspaper Criticism; Senate Movement Afoot to Curb Huey Long; The Incredible "Kingfish"; Republican "Old Guard" versus Liberals

The newspaper editors had their annual confidential talk with the President on the occasion of their recent visit to Washington for their national convention. Some of them commented on the apparent change that had come over Mr. Roosevelt since they last saw him. They thought he was more serious, and reflected a greater sensitivity to newspaper criticism. In his conferences with Washington correspondents, he does not hesitate to name names when taking exception to a dispatch.

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There is a movement afoot in the Democratic leadership to extend the protection of "Senatorial Courtesy" to the President. The rules would be changed to empower the Vice President, or acting presiding officer, to forbid personal reflections on the Chief Executive just as the rules now forbid such reflections on members of the Senate or House.

The proposal is aimed at Senator Long, self-styled Louisiana "Kingfish," whose rough-and-tumble tactics on the floor of the Senate are bitterly resented by Senate Democratic Leader Robinson and others. Such a change in the rules would require a two-thirds vote of the Senate membership. Its adoption is doubtful.

Yet it is under consideration by a special committee consisting of Vice President Garner, Senators Robinson, Neely, Chairman of the Rules Committee; Clark, authority on parliamentary procedure, and McNary, Republican leader.

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By another proposed change in the Senate rules, the debate would be held to the general subject under consideration. During a debate on the NRA, for example, Senators would be denied the right to take the floor for a discussion of European politics. Such a limitation would change overnight the character of the Senate.

The Filibuster Menace
—*Pease in the Newark* Evening News

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Three of the Senate's special committee on changes in rules: **Left to right,** *Vice President Garner, and Senators Robinson and McNary*

Filibusters, in which minorities, bent on obstructionism, are able to hold up legislation indefinitely and often defeat it, would be next to impossible. It is this freedom of Senators to filibuster, and to stray from the subject supposedly under consideration, which has set the Senate apart from the House, and from almost every other legislative body in the world.

Both the length and the subject of House speeches are narrowly confined by its strict rules, made necessary by its large membership of 435. In the Senate of ninety-six, however, the rules are so loose that an individual Senator is able to hold up proceedings *ad infinitum* by droning leisurely from Shakespeare, the Bible, the daily newspapers, or anything else.

Changing the Senate's rules, however, is not easy. Ever since its first session, the Senate has zealously guarded the freedom of its members to say what they choose about anything or anyone. Since they are immune from prosecution for libel, this freedom amounts to license to attack persons outside of Congress.

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Negatively or positively, it is surprizing how Senator Long has influenced activities of the Senate. His threat to go into Arkansas and Mississippi and defeat Senators Robinson and Harrison for renomination and reelection next year is credited with having something to do with Harrison's proposal to compromise the bonus issue.

It is clear that President Roosevelt, much as he despises the "Kingfish," stands back of this compromise.

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Several newspaper correspondents, who were sent down to Louisiana recently to report the situation developing around Senator Long, bring back almost incredible stories of his "dictatorship." On one occasion, one of the correspondents reports, he and two colleagues were having dinner with the "Kingfish" in his hotel apartment. The subject turned to campaign songs.

The "Kingfish," moved, on the spur of the moment, to give a sample of his campaign song, "Every Man a King," suddenly ordered a piano and a quartet.

The newspaper people passed it off as one of "Huey's absurdities." To their astonishment, in a few minutes, in rolled a piano, and, behind it, the hotel's male quartet for a private rendition.

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Governor Landon of Kansas appears to have reckoned without his host when he announced to Washington newspaper men that the Mid-Western regional Republican conference would seek to wrest the Party leadership from the East, and get the Party off to a new start with a liberal declaration of principles to be drawn by William Allen White, Kansas editor and philosopher.

This was not the conception the Republican high command had of the Mid-Western meeting. The effect was to set conservative forces in motion to head off the liberals. The first result is to reduce the Kansas influence in the conference.

The meeting-place has been shifted from Kansas City to "some other place," probably St. Louis. It is by no means sure that Mr. White will head the resolutions committee. This would suggest a shift of control of the conference to the Right. It may make a lot of difference in the "rebirth" of the Republican Party.

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Many Republicans who think their Party has a chance to come back in 1936 base their hope on the outlook for a third party of sufficient size to shift the balance of power. So far there is no organized movement in sight for a third party. Huey Long and Father Coughlin would be expected to influence such a movement.

A friend said to Huey Long the other day: "Say, Huey, you can't be elected President next year; don't you know that?"

"Sure, I know that," the "Kingfish" replied. "But, in 1944, I'll be forty-seven, and just watch anybody try to stop me."

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The Progress of the Battle Against Noise

Engineers and Law Enforcement Have Stilled Much Stentorian Clamor in the Streets; Squeakless Opera-Seats, Silent Milk-Cans, Among Other Gains of Nine-Year Campaign

Courtesy of New York University

Doctor Free measures the noise made by weevils in wheat, in flask in foreground, *by means of his "noise-microscope"*

Sybaris, ancient Greek city in Southern Italy, had antinoise laws in 720 B. C. Carlyle hated noise, and had a sound-proof work-room made. Schopenhauer was a phonophobe, and called it "the true murderer of thought."

Herbert Spencer was so much affected by noise that he used to plug his ears with wool, and said a man's intellectual capacity might be gaged by the degree of his intolerance of unnecessary noises.

But these famous noise-haters did nothing about the problem. The modern world-movement started in New York a little less than ten years ago. Dr. Edward Elway Free, consulting engineer, who is short, plump, and vigorous, launched it on a December day in 1925, when he set out with an audiometer, then recently invented at the Bell Telephone Laboratories, to find the noisiest spot in the city.

When he awarded the unenviable appellation of noisiest cross-roads of the world's noisiest city to Thirty-Fourth Street and Sixth Avenue, a famous department-store center, his activities aroused interest and controversy. He found the greatest noise-makers were street-vehicles; next, elevated trains and subways.

Drowning Out a Lion

Policemen's whistles and tugboat sirens were bad, too, in some parts of the city, On a few busy corners, New York's every-day noise was so loud (ninety-five to ninety-eight decibels) it would have drowned out a lion's roar (ninety-five decibels).

Like a huge sound-wave, news of Doctor Free's results went across the country. In Chicago, J. F. Norris, of the Burgess Laboratories, sallied out and noise-surveyed the Loop District. Surveys followed in Washington, Boston, and St. Louis. Public agitation against noise started in London, Paris, and Berlin.

By 1929, the antinoise tide, sweeping around the world, had returned to New York, reenforced by the growing prosperity problem of radios, automobiles, and truck-traffic. In October of that year, the Noise Abatement Commission, the first of several such official bodies in various parts of the world, was appointed by Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, Health Commissioner, to study the problem, and report on what could be done.

The driving figure of the Commission was not Doctor Wynne, usually credited with the job, but Edward Fisher Brown, Special Deputy Health Commissioner of New York, and organizer of several large health projects. At that time he was just winding up a dynamic three-year drive against diphtheria, as Director of the New York Diphtheria Prevention Commission.

Eminent Noise-Haters

Some of the country's foremost scientists were named to the Noise Abatement Commission's committees, including Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute; Dr. Harvey Fletcher, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories; Dr. Foster Kennedy, of Cornell University Medical College; Dr. Bernard Sachs, of Mt. Sinai Hospital, and Dr. Frederick Tilney, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. Mr. Brown persuaded private donors to contribute toward the cost of the surveys. One contributor was Henry L. Doherty, the oil man, who gave $10,000.

The medical committee reported that excessive noise, long continued, causes deafness, raises hob with the nerves, destroys sleep, interferes seriously with the efficiency of office-workers, and causes swelling of the brain.

Studies at Bellevue Hospital showed that loud noises caused more pressure on the brain than nitroglycerin or morphin, powerful shocking-agents.

The Commission measured noise, studied its sources, and proposed regulations for its control, but had no power beyond making recommendations. Most of these were pointedly ignored by Mayor James J. Walker, once jaunty and self-assured, but now in political exile in England.

The tide of agitation against noise rolled away from America and found refuge in Helsingfors, Finland, and Stuttgart, Germany, where experimental bans on horn-blowing were found to diminish traffic accidents, and produce agreeable quiet.

Spectacular action was next taken in London, where, on August 27, 1934, the sounding of horns in thickly settled districts was forbidden between the hours of 11:30 P.M. and 7 A.M. A week of the experiment proved satisfactory, whereupon the ban was extended to the whole of England.

Credit for this blow to clamor belongs to the young, energetic Minister of Transport, Maj. Leslie Hore-Belisha. Against another of Major Hore-Belisha's regulations, for the aid of pedestrians at crossings, British motorists are up in arms, but there has been little protest at the prohibition on horns.

Silence at Siesta

Following the success of antihorn bans in England, similar regulations were adopted in Rome. Paris and Madrid followed suit, the latter to the extent of prohibiting café music and other unnecessary noise during the afternoon siesta. Berlin has stiffened its regulations, too.

Last week, Doctor Free, St. George of this as yet unslain dragon, recounted victories so far won in the nine-year struggle. He set forth in *Forum,* the magazine which carried his first reports of noise-centers in New York, that the sum total of noise saved to European ears during the last twelvemonth would be equivalent to the Westminster Choir singing the National Anthem day and night for 13,000,000 years.

Doctor Free rates the contributions of American engineers high; those of American public officials almost nil. The engineers have led the world in showing how machinery could be silenced. Even cheap cars are quiet in operation now; ten years ago all but expensive ones were noisy.

Other gains: Trucks are much quieter. Several types of quiet drills, run by compressed air, have been invented. Silent milk-cans and quieter milk-wagons are used in New York and London. A Russian inventor has devised silent rubber automobile-chains.

The Metropolitan Opera House in New York City installed squeakless seats last fall. Modern subway turnstiles do not slam. A British manufacturer has announced a new silent mattress, guaranteed, as his advertising states, "not to talk while you sleep."

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Surveying the Week's Science News

Tercentenary by Fiat

Twenty-seven years late, 5,000 chemists and chemical engineers met in New York under the impression that they were celebrating the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of chemical industry in this country. Actually, the first chemical industries—manufacture of tar, potash, and glass—began in 1608, at Jamestown, Virginia.

Bricks, wine, leather, salt and iron refining had been added to the list by 1620. In 1623, production of salt began in Plymouth Colony. A tannery was opened there in 1630. A brewery commenced operation in New Amsterdam in 1633.

Planners of the American Chemical Industries Tercentenary, observed in connection with the eighty-ninth meeting of the American Chemical Society, overcame the slight historical difficulty by fiat. They "established" John Winthrop, Jr., as America's first chemist, and set the founding date in 1635. That was the year Winthrop received a commission to establish a colony in Connecticut. He had previously surveyed the territory with an eye to its chemical and industrial possibilities.

Lightly leaping the past 317 years of chemical history, the gathering began by hurdling a century into the future. Thomas Midgley, Jr., round-faced, youthful-looking, forty-six-year-old chemical engineer who discovered ethyl fluid, and made every motorist in the country knock-conscious, forecast these achievements by 2035:

Travel to Mars and Venus, through discovery of a fuel capable of lifting itself and a cargo out of the earth's gravitational field.

Personal visiting done away with through television; mass assemblies a thing of the past. No central meeting-places; conventions will be attended by sitting at home and listening in.

Air-plane flight at 1,000 miles an hour, through development of stronger and lighter construction materials. All forms of transportation speeded up and made safer.

Life indefinitely prolonged through chemistry; major human diseases conquered, including cancer, tuberculosis, and diabetes. Growth controlled both in man and animals; beeves as large as mastodons, eggs the size of footballs. Indigestion banished through hormones, dreams controlled by harmless "dream-tablets."

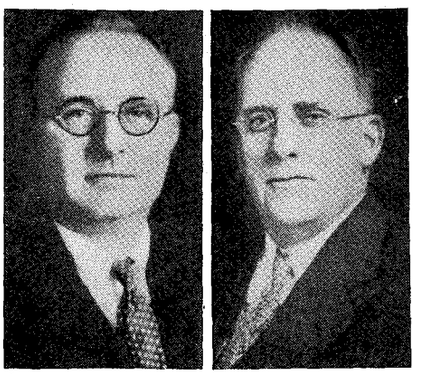
Labor reduced to two hours a day; existence a matter of push-buttons; clothing cheaper than paper and a fresh outfit every day.

All of these, he added, are "probabilities which do not overstep the boundaries of accepted natural laws."

At soberer sessions, held simultaneously in three hotels, advances in chemistry during the last year were reported. Some items:

Grass was suggested as a substitute for spinach and other green vegetables by C. F. Schnabel, food-chemist. He grew wheat, oats, and barley nearly to the jointing-stage, cut, dried and ground them, producing a powder that tastes and looks like malted milk. It contains all the known vitamins, and is so rich in other food essentials it doubled the egg-production of hens and reduced sickness. It would be good for humans, he believes.

A whirling machine capable of doing a number of amazing things, including removal of the hangover-producing ingredients from new liquor, was described by Dr. Walter J. Podbielniak, research engineer of Chicago. It works by applying centrifugal force, multiplying the force of gravity 1,000 times.



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Thomas Midgley, Jr., left, *and Prof. Arthur W. Hixson*

A new form of coffee was described: flaked instead of ground. Chemists also heard that asparagus-butts, normally wasted, may be washed, sliced, dehydrated and powdered to give an edible product having the color, aroma, and food-value of fresh asparagus-tips.

Washing the teeth reduces mouth acidity, Drs. Kurt W. Haeseler and J. Mitchell Fain reported. They discovered it in the course of an investigation of tooth-discoloration. Another investigator, Dieterich P. Fischer, gave tea a clean bill of health. Laboratory animals drank enormous quantities of it, without being affected in the least.

Chairman of the monster tercentenary meeting was Prof. Arthur W. Hixson, affable seventy-five-year-old chemical expert in coal, asphalt, oil, dyes, titanium pigments and chemical-plant design. He is Professor of Chemistry at Columbia University.

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Skulls, Brains, and Races

Ales Hrdlicka, Grand Old Man of American anthropology, pleased members of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, meeting in Philadelphia, when he announced that the "typical" leading scientist has a larger head, and, presumably, a larger brain, than the average citizen.

This he learned from measurements of 150 members of the National Academy of Sciences, one hundred of whom were of old American stock, the balance either European-born or of recent American derivation.

The "typical" leading scientist is also taller and deeper-chested than the average man. His hair is dark, turning to gray, and his head is proportionately broader. Tho getting well along in years, he shows no sign of senility, asserts Doctor Hrdlicka, who is sixty-six, was born in Humpolec, Bohemia, and who believes that woman's place is in the home. He has been married twice.

Earlier, Doctor Hrdlicka announced that the shape of the skull is not the infallible index which race-anthropologists have long considered it. Racial skulls change with conditions, he said. Take, for example, the skull of the American Indian, of which there are 12,000 in the collections at the Smithsonian Institution where Doctor Hrdlicka is Curator of Physical Anthropology. Indian skulls are undergoing radical changes, owing to the transition from a hunting to a sedentary life. This has resulted in changing muscular stresses, which, in turn, mold the skull. Skulls of Eskimos are also changing, due partly to progressive dental deterioration.

As to races, the same gathering learned from Dr. Robert J. Terry of Washington University, St. Louis, that the American Negro is hardly entitled to call himself an "African." Measurements of negro anatomy showed so much Caucasian and Indian blood that the 11,800,000 Negroes in this country really represent a separate race, possibly one in transition toward more complete individuality.

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Not Moonbeams

Arthur S. Vernay, youthful, good-looking field-associate of the American Museum of Natural History, returned from an expedition up the Chindwin River in Burma, close to the border of Southern China, with pelts and parts of 900 mammals, 800 birds and reptiles, fish, and insects. The prize catch was a loris, a small, rare Asiatic lemur that lives in trees in India. It has a tiny head, short crooked legs, and a small index-finger. Natives of India believe the loris lives on moonbeams. "The one we caught," said Mr. Vernay, "was eating flies."

New Science Books

The Frustration of Science. Symposium. (New York: W. W. Norton & Company; $2.) Seven important British scientists cry that constructive possibilities of science are not being fully utilized, while destructive possibilities are being developed all too rapidly. The present economic and political system is blamed.

Why the Weather? By Dr. Charles F. Brooks, Professor of Meteorology at Harvard University. (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company; $2.50.) Expanded and revised edition of a well-known explanation of weather phenomena. It answers everyday weather questions, blasts weather superstitions.

Tools of Tomorrow. By Jonathan Norton Leonard. (New York: Viking Press; $3.) Sane and pertinent forecast of the immediate future, based on present scientific knowledge, with a final chapter that every statesman should read.

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The Menace of Living Alone

"Kind Lady" Dramatizes the Horror Which Came to Miss Mary Herries, *of the Hugh Walpole* Herries, *When a London Gang Invaded Her Home*

Vandamm Studio

Grace George, seated, and, left to right, *Henry Daniell, Elfrida Derwent, Thomas Chalmers, and Justine Chase in a tense scene from "Kind Lady"*

Two young, well-born and appallingly macaber young men of New York have become the theater's most earnest merchants of horror. Day after day, whittling sticks, sampling sorghum from the South Carolina plantation which one of them owns and resisting gaudy cash-lures from Hollywood, they sit in their office, a space as bare and austere as a clinic, and cock their ears for the firm tread which, in advance, announces the approach of a dramatist with a frightening play.

Artful Composition

There is an apocryphal story about them to the effect that the floors of their office slide away and reveal long, tin chutes, down which they cast playwrights who dare to bring them comedies or solemn, stuffy problem plays. If the fable is fact, the chutes must be shiny with wear, because most playwrights call on the Messrs. Henry Potter and George Haight, altho conspicuously without success.

Two seasons ago, grinning and hopeful, they disturbed the sleep of New York with "Double Door," a fantastic and chilling melodrama detailing certain events which might have taken place in the Fifth Avenue mansion of a family they did not trouble to identify, but which every playgoer did. Earlier this season they confidently invited the public to "Post Road," a shrewd thriller composed of murder, kidnap, duplicity, and similar cozy deeds.

Now, as approaching summer calls them to their Long Island playground, they leave a mark behind them with "Kind Lady," a play which threatens the peace of mind of any person, man or woman, who dwells alone in a large house stuffed with treasures of art. If nothing else—and it happens to be much more else—"Kind Lady" poses a fairly fool-proof way for a gang to amass riches and, at the same time, to drive an estimable and lonely person insane.

This is the story composed by Hugh Walpole and rendered into footlight proportions by Edward Chodorov, a Hollywood busy bee. It details what happened to *Miss Mary Herries,* wealthy London spinster, when, returning from a Christmas Eve opera at Covent Garden, she befriended a ragged and engaging youth who loitered in front of her beautiful house in Montague Square.

Miss Herries took *Henry Abbott* in and had *Rose,* the maid, serve him tea in the kitchen. He returned to the drawing-room to thank her, admired her Whistler and El Greco paintings, her Troubetzkoy sculpture, nibbled elegantly at a stamp-sized sandwich and departed, with her best wishes, a five-pound note and her white jade cigarette-box. She gave him the wishes and the money. He took the box.

Miss Herries had one sister, to whom she did not speak, and one friend, who passes most of each year at Mentone. Consequently, for six or seven months at a time *Miss Herries* saw no one and rarely left her house. A few weeks after *Abbott* was befriended, he returned. He returned with the jade box and two dreadful paintings, fruit of his own untalented labor. He insisted that she buy one, for five guineas, and then asked permission to call in his poor wife, who even then stood outside in the snow. *Miss Herries,* bewildered, looked out of the window just in time to see the girl faint on the sidewalk with a baby in her arms.

Abbott's wife was brought in, *Abbott* himself rushed out for a physician. The physician ordered the girl to bed at once and *Miss Herries* had no choice but to consent.

Terrorizing Nightmare

Within seventy-two hours, *Rose,* the maid, had left and three persons, a man, a woman, a girl of sixteen, friends of the sick *Mrs. Abbott,* came to call on her. The physician was there. *Miss Herries* was alone among strangers. Her friend from the Riviera came in, induced her to close the house and order all these people away. *Miss Herries* saw the wisdom of it and sent her friend away with a promise to join her in a week. Then she summoned them all to her and ordered them out. They said nothing, they did nothing: they merely looked at her with expressionless faces. Each time she moved they drew nearer. It was a silent, terrorizing nightmare. She moved to push the maid's bell—and a hand went over it. She moved toward the telephone and a hand made a tent over it. She demanded their immediate departure—and they merely stared. Then she realized she was a prisoner and fainted.

When she recovered, she found herself guarded night and day. The physician was an impostor. *Abbott's* wife was a mad girl who had been threatened into carrying out her rôle in this dreadful plan. *Abbott* visited museums on the Continent and, posing as her agent, sold off her treasures. An art dealer came and, as a test, *Miss Herries* was permitted to talk to him. She begged him to rescue her, and he thought her crazed and did nothing.

Then one day a bank clerk, calling to have some papers signed by *Abbott,* found *Miss Herries* alone. By some mischance, all of her guards were out of the house.

(Continued on page 27)

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Banned Books

Ireland Most Censorious Country; Boston Most Puritanic City

Ireland is the most censorious country over printed works, Boston appears to be the most puritanic city, and China, or at least one of its provincial governors, found "Alice in Wonderland" objectionable.

These estimations arise out of an exhibition of books which have been banned for moral, religious, or political reasons from the time of Confucius to the present. The exhibition is at the Junior League of New York City and continues to May 13. No works banned by the United States Customs on moral grounds are included.

Books banned in the Free State include works by Aldous Huxley, Margaret Sanger, D. H. Lawrence, Viña Delmar, Thorne Smith, Stefan Zweig, Theodore Dreiser, Radclyffe Hall, Dr. Marie Stopes, Joseph Hergesheimer, Paul Gauguin, Sinclair Lewis, Vicki Baum, Thomas Wolfe, Isadora Duncan, John Dos Passos, Erich Maria Remarque, W. Somerset Maugham, Louis Bromfield, and Maxim Gorki.

Soviet Russia's censors have frowned on Kant, Plato, Descartes, Spencer, Schopenhauer, William James, Taine, Spinoza, Carlyle, Nietzsche, Marie Corelli, Ruskin, Tolstoy, and Doyle's *Sherlock Holmes*.

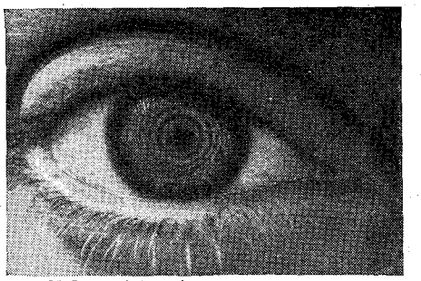
Forbidding Boston

Boston still forbids sale of "The World of William Clissold," Wells; "An American Tragedy," Dreiser; "Madonna of the Sleeping Cars," Dekobra; "Three Weeks," Glyn; "Crazy Pavements," Nichols; "Manhattan Transfer," Dos Passos; "Young Men in Love," Arlen; "On Such a Night," Deutsch; "Dream's End," Smith; "Elmer Gantry," Lewis; "God's Little Acre," Caldwell, altho no stricture is apparent for "Tobacco Road"; "Doomsday," Deeping; "The Sun Also Rises," Hemingway; "Circus Parade," Tully; "Mosquitoes," Faulkner, with no censorship against "Sanctuary"; "Blue Voyage," Aiken; "Nigger Heaven," Van Vechten; "Oil," Sinclair; "Black April," Peterkin; "What I Believe," Russell, and "Twilight," Keyserling.

Queen Elizabeth once banned a projected history of the world by Sir Walter Raleigh, altho he never got beyond Alexander the Great in writing it. She fancied a slight somewhere in the early parts of the text and issued a royal order to stop work on it. She also banned the Holinshed Chronicles, altho they are the basis for Shakespeare's historical plays, or most of them.

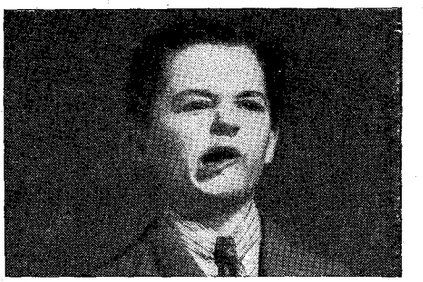
The Chinese governor acted against "Alice in Wonderland" because he felt that to give animals human speech placed people and beasts on the same level and that, to him, was offensive. His feat was matched by the Imperial Russian Government, which banned Hans Christian Andersen because it was believed his stories would give children frightening and fantastic notions. England, temporarily, banned "The Mikado" for fear of displeasing Japan. There is record, also, of the Bible having been banned at one time.

The Candid Camera Becomes an Art



Henry M. Lester photograph

Reflection in Human Eye

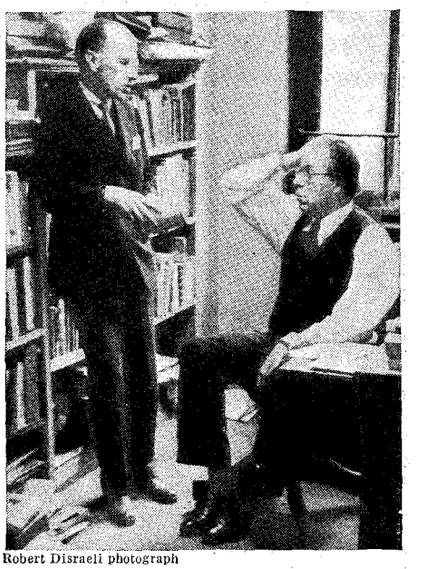


Rudolph H. Hoffman photograph

Freddie Bartholomew Recites a Poem

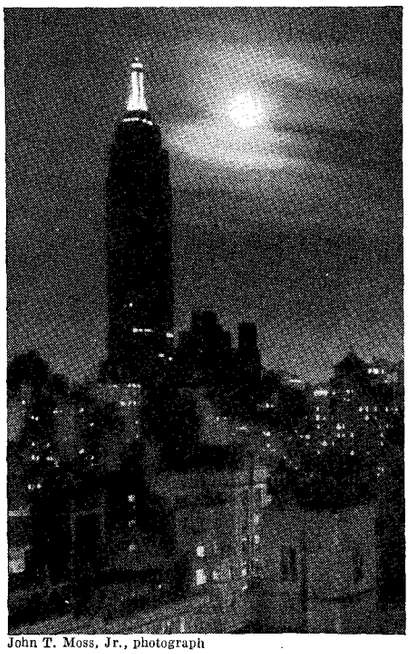
Fenno Jacobs photograph

Beauty and the Beast



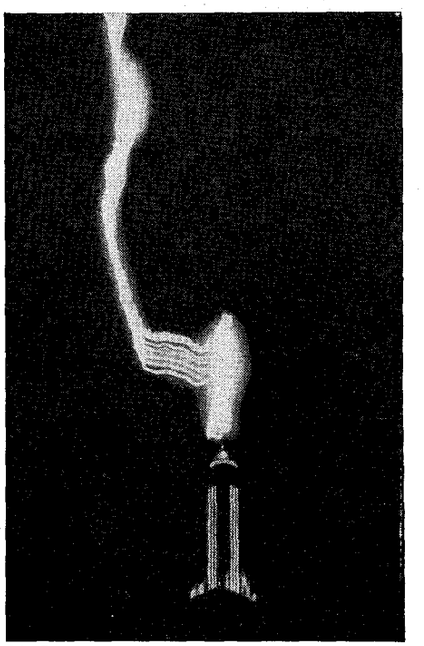
Robert Disraeli photograph

Christopher Mortey Interviewed



John T. Moss, Jr., photograph

Moonlight on the Empire State



John P. Gaty photograph

Lightning on the Empire State

Three hundred photographs, specimens from Europe and America of the range of the tiny fist-sized camera which spies impiously on world rulers, remote, lens-shy personalities and unposed, provocative scenes of the present social structure, were placed on exhibition in one of the galleries in Rockefeller Center, New York City. The result was a large turnout of devotees of the midget mechanical "Peeping Tom," spaced one in ten with persons suddenly come to the realization that here was a new art form. The selections above were made from the exhibition pictures.

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Colleges, Communism, and Political Science

While State Legislatures Call for Investigations of Reports of "Red Teaching" in Tax-Supported Universities, Professors Deeply Resent Charges of Radical Indoctrination of Students

When Robert Maynard Hutchins went to the University of Chicago, as its President, the only red he found was in a lot of tape, which he slashed with characteristic precision. He wanted to make the University a proving-ground for educational ideas.

He said his idea of education was to "unsettle the minds of the young and to inflame their intellects." The world watched and waited to see what this energetic young man who had advised President Hoover and talked back to a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States would do.

At nineteen, Doctor Hutchins, Brooklyn-born, was driving an ambulance on the Italian front. He learned the direct language of a soldier, received his baptism of fire, and was decorated for bravery. Back home, he followed paternal footsteps into Yale, and was graduated in 1921, a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Sigma Rho, and Wolf's Head, famous Yale society.

"Terror" or "Herring"?

He became Secretary of Yale University, then, successively, lecturer, professor, Acting Dean, and Dean of the Yale Law School. Still following the paternal path—his father is President of Berea—he became President of the University of Chicago, the youngest in all the country to head a higher institution of learning. He is only in his thirty-sixth year, and already full of honors.

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Charles R. Walgreen

Some observers believe that the young intellects under Doctor Hutchins's care have been inflamed too much. They have asserted that the "red terror" has found its way into the great institution blessed with Rockefeller money, and the Illinois Legislature has been moved to vote for an investigation of reports of Communistic teachings in tax-supported schools, and in privately-endowed institutions which receive tax exemption from the State.

This includes the University of Chicago. Senator James Joseph Barbour, Republican, who led the opposition, denounced the action as a "damned-fool" resolution which would make "another Tennessee out of Illinois." Others have suggested, inferentially, that the "red terror" really is only a "red herring." But Doctor Hutchins and Dr. Walter Dill Scott, President of Northwestern University, Evanston, said the investigation "would be welcome."

Earlier in the same week, university professors had asserted that "Communism and other political philosophies were discussed objectively, as was the Einstein theory," and that no instructor advocated Communism, or the overthrow of the Government, but the Illinois Representatives were fearful, and adopted a bill requiring all teachers to swear allegiance to the United States.

Easter Time on the Campus

—*Hungerford in the Pittsburgh* Post-Gazette

Watchers of the political skies have thought that they detected a similar red glow from other campuses. In Lansing, Michigan, Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald has signed a bill requiring professors and instructors in all of Michigan's schools to take an oath of allegiance to the United States.

Another Investigation

Dr. Alexander Grant Ruthven, President of the University of Michigan, where, during the nation-wide antiwar demonstration, several hundred students pledged themselves not to bear arms for the United States in the event of war, said he would permit no more "radical" activities on the campus. The University of Wisconsin also is under State Senatorial investigation.

It was Charles R. Walgreen, pharmaceutical magnate, who drew attention to the alleged seditious influences in the University of Chicago. He charged that his niece, Miss Lucille Norton, had been exposed to Communistic influences, and that seditious propaganda was tolerated in the well-endowed institution. He withdrew his niece from the University, and she walked into the spotlight of the nation.

Miss Norton herself, however, was reported to have said to interviewers: "I can not say that I have felt any Communistic influences operating on me at the university." Also: "The University of Chicago is one of the best places to learn about Communism, if that is what one desires."

Which fitted in with a statement made by Frederic Woodward, professor of law, and Vice President of the University. On its staff for twenty years, he deeply resented the charge that the University is teaching Communism, and said: "Anyone who thinks we are teaching Communism or Fascism or any other 'ism' completely fails to understand the spirit of the University.

"We encourage the student to read the best literature on both sides of all important questions, and we try to teach him to think straight, and to think things through. We believe that this is the way to make him a good citizen.

University Defended

"I, for one, have such confidence in the democratic theory of government that I am not afraid to have it compared with monarchism, Fascism, or Communism. And I am confident that the University, far from exposing the student to Communistic influence, exposes him to the influence of fair-minded and intelligent inquiry in every field of study. This is precisely what a university is for."

"We have helped establish here," said Prof. Charles E. Merriam, Morton D. Hull Distinguished Service Professor of Political Science, and noted student of American political institutions, "the greatest center of practical governmental experience and service in America."

© International

Miss Lucille Norton

Also defending the University was Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Nobel prize-winner, who said: "The only adequate way of combating irresponsible Communistic propaganda is to inform students of the social sciences regarding the arguments both pro and con. Thus, if, in a university, radical view-points were not discussed, it would mean that such a university was intellectually stagnant.

"It is only natural that in times of political turmoil the discussion of such problems will be unusually active. The University of Chicago has, in my opinion, been very fortunate in maintaining a well-informed and well-balanced group of men on its faculty to guide its student thinking in the social studies."

Another challenging voice from the faculty was that of Prof. William F. Ogburn, of the sociology department and former

(Continued on page 27)

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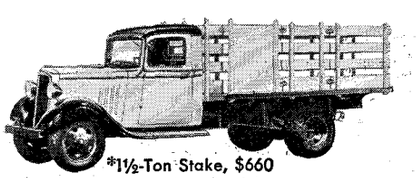
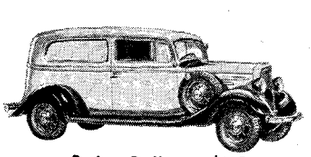
Truck owners know economy

THAT'S WHY THEY BUY CHEVROLET TRUCKS



*1½-Ton Stake, $660
(131" Wheelbase)

*1½-Ton Chassis and Cab, $605
(157" Wheelbase)



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CHEVROLET Men who study haulage costs know that Chevrolet trucks are as outstanding in economy and durability as they are in price. Chevrolet trucks handle tough hauling jobs day after day at small operating cost, because they are built to Chevrolet's own high standards of quality in every part. The powerful six-cylinder valve-in-head engines are truck motors, especially designed to give sustained pulling power and to keep on working under the hard punishment of road and load. Features that assure stamina and long life are evident in every detail of the precision-engineered chassis. Chevrolet trucks are the *world's lowest priced* trucks—because Chevrolet is the *world's largest builder* of trucks.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Compare Chevrolet's low delivered prices and easy G.M.A.C. terms. A General Motors Value

*Above are list prices of commercial cars at Flint, Michigan. Special equipment extra. *Dual wheels and tires $20 extra. Prices subject to change without notice.*

CHEVROLET TRUCKS

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Legislators' Intelligence Doubted

Methodist Editor Proposes Examinations of Politicians in Manners, English, History, Law, Ethics, and Business Principles

© 1935, New York Tribune, Inc.

Inquisition of the Little Red Schoolhouse

—Cargill in the Cincinnati **Enquirer**

After he had finished reading the morning papers, with his wrath mounting at every line, Dr. Lewis Oliver Hartman, six-foot Editor of *Zion's Herald*, Boston Methodist weekly, dipped his pen in caustic to suggest an intelligence test for legislators.

Himself a minister, teacher, author, and editor, with the right to put D.D. and Ph.D. after his name, Doctor Hartman was aroused by "the hysterical clamor in many States, and even in Washington itself, for the passage of 'teachers' oath bills.' Is it preposterous," he asked, "to demand of our lawmakers some token that they possess qualifications not only in flag-waving, but, also, in the reasoning process?"

"Hoodlumism" Cited

Fifteen States and the District of Columbia have passed oath-of-allegiance laws for teachers. Married and a father, Doctor Hartman's ministerial wrath was aroused particularly by the "scenes of hoodlumism" that marked a Massachusetts legislative hearing.

In this hearing a State Senator warned a woman appearing before the committee that she would be "kicked all around the town" and be "bumped off the dock" if she should visit his district. At another legislative-committee hearing, the Commissioner of Education was called a liar and a score of educators booed and hissed.

These incidents "happen to have occurred in the Bay State," wrote Doctor Hartman, "but they are typical of conditions all too common not only in Massachusetts, but, also, in many other States, and even in the Capitol of the United States. What protection have the citizens of this country against coarse manners and general incompetence in legislative halls? How long must we submit to a cheap demagogery?"

Doctor Hartman is one of the militant leaders in the liberal group among the Methodists. Several times he has been mentioned for the episcopacy, and, on two occasions, won a large vote when his name was presented. He has been Editor of *Zion's Herald*, which was founded in 1823, for fifteen years, and has stamped it with his own personality.

Course of Study

From all the legislative ills he sees, Doctor Hartman believes that relief would be found if "every legislator, before he is seated, be required to pass a stiff examination to reveal his fitness for the proper discharge of his duties."

Among the subjects to be included in the proposed examination would be: Correct manners, English composition, history of the world, and of the United States, constitutional law, history of philosophy, history of morals, social ethics, the industrial revolution, and fundamental business principles.

For the six highest in such an examination in every State Legislature, and in Washington, Doctor Hartman proposed Phi Beta Kappa recognition. High-honor classification would be bestowed on those who gave the best answers to certain questions.

Doctor Hartman

These include: "What is the difference between a politician and a statesman?" "Are a legislator's duties fulfilled when he simply 'represents' his constituency?" "What is 'love of country,' and how may it most fittingly be expressed?"

Eliot's Indian Bible Sold

Sold from the library of John Batterson Stetson, Jr., of Philadelphia, the Rev. John Eliot's Indian Bible brought $2,400. Dated 1663, it was a translation into the Indian language and was used by Eliot in his missionary work among the Indians in New England. Approximately 1,000 copies were printed; only fifty are in existence.

Choir's Service Stripes

A stripe for each year of cooperation is the reward for faithful volunteer service in the choir of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Houston, Texas, the Rev. Fred W. Kern, Pastor. Three members already have stripes for six years' service

In the News

"Events are leading up to a world decision. This generation, or, at the most, the next, will have to decide between materialistic, atheistic Communism, and the Kingdom of God on earth. And this in both East and West."—E. Stanley Jones in "Christ's Alternative to Communism" (Abingdon Press).

• • •

The Recording Angel has put a good mark, no doubt, against the name of Old Mart Gleason of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania. Veteran of the War Between the States, sometime stage-driver and handy-man, he was more than four score and ten when death rapped at his humble door. He had the local reputation of being a miser. But, as the Wellsboro *Gazette* tells the story, when Old Mart's will was filed for probate, it was found that he had left all his savings, $9,500, to the Wellsboro School Association to pay off the bonds on the fine new schoolhouse. When he saw it, his first question was: "Is it paid for?"

• • •

Twenty-nine Christian ministers and Jewish rabbis have invited all others of the cloth in the New York area to participate in "a solemn service of dedication to peace" at Riverside Church, on May 2, the eve of the naval maneuvers in the Pacific. "We feel," said the invitation, "that the Government is being needlessly provocative in carrying them through."

• • •

In his first "court of mercy" in the State Penitentiary at Parchman, Gov. Martin Sennett Conner of Mississippi freed twelve friendless convicts who had served ten years or more. Among them was John Randolph, Negro, convicted fifteen years ago. At his hearing, the magistrate before whom he had been arraigned said he had been convinced of the Negro's innocence for the last fourteen years, but had taken no action.

• • •

The Board of Trustees of Princeton University has released upper classmen from the compulsory chapel requirements. On the first Sunday after the release, only fifty members of the junior and senior classes attended chapel.

• • •

In the Tompkins Square area of New York City, where 53 per cent. of the entire boy population are members of the Boys' Club, only four out of approximately 6,000 members were brought before the courts as juvenile delinquents in 1934.

• • •

Gordon Mercurio, twelve, who wanted to return to his position as short-stop on a Newark, New Jersey, sand-lot team, lost his fight against a staphylococcus infection. But not for lack of help. On the night of his admission to St. James Hospital, Radio Station WOR broadcast an appeal for blood-transfusions. More than 500 from all walks of life volunteered.

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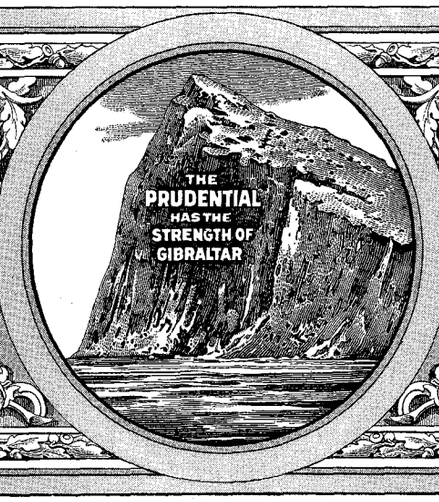

These figures have not changed

$124,521,321 **$124,990,618** **$122,489,598** **$124,497,791**

These are our death claim figures for the last four calendar years—almost identical while other statistics were varying so widely.

Though the total mortality has remained uniform, there is nothing so uncertain as the length of an *individual* life.

Among the claims we paid last year were 16,278 on policies less than a year in force. Many a beneficiary has said, "We never dreamed the time would arrive so soon."

Life's uncertainties create needs which only insurance can anticipate. The chief purpose of our business always will be PROTECTION.

Are you sure you have thrown sufficient safeguards around *your* family circle?

If in fairness to them you should have $5,000 or more new life insurance, make good use of our *Modified Three,* a whole life plan designed for low cost from start to finish. Proceeds may be taken in cash or as income in almost any combination desired.

At least **look into this carefully**

Speak to local agent or office, or write Home Office.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA

EDWARD D. DUFFIELD, *President* Home Office: NEWARK, N. J.

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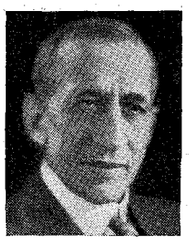
They Stand Out From the Crowd

Lillian Hellman, author, at twenty-nine, of a powerful and restrained play, "The Children's Hour," which has been running steadily in New York since last November, is mentioned as a leading contender for the coveted Pulitzer Prize. Medium in height, she has reddish blonde hair. This, her first play, brought her immediately into the limelight—and to Hollywood.

Hal Phyfe photograph

Born in New Orleans, educated in New York, she has, before this, been a publicist, script-reader, and an occasional magazine contributor.

Senator Edward Prentiss Costigan, Democrat, of Colorado, once a Republican, is cosponsor of the Costigan-Wagner Anti-lynching Bill. Entering the Senate in 1931, he stepped quickly into the big legislative battles. Of dark complexion, aloof and suave, he has demonstrated an ability to be peppery on occasion. Born in Virginia, on July 1, 1874, the son of a judge, he was graduated from Harvard in 1899, went to Utah, and began the practise of law at Denver in 1900.



An organizer of the Bull Moose movement in 1912, he ran unsuccessfully for Governor of Colorado on that ticket in 1912 and in 1914. Later he became a Democrat, and, under President Wilson, was appointed to the Federal Tariff Commission. During his Senate career, his interest has centered in legislation for poor-relief.

Dr. Friedrich Wolf, who wrote the play "Sailors of Cattaro," recently produced in New York by the Theater Union, has been a physician, artist, sailor, and soldier, and takes the material for his plays from a life fully and dangerously lived. Now forty-six, and in exile from Germany, he will leave soon for Moscow, where three of his plays are being produced. Twice before he was fifteen he ran away to sea.

At twenty, he hiked from Munich to Rome, exhibited his paintings, then spent four months living among mountain bandits.

He shoveled coal on a Dutch steamer, was a ship's physician on a German line, and, in the World War, served four years in the medical corps as a battalion physician.

Cartoonists

As They See Themselves

A Self-portrait for *The Literary Digest*

Bruce Russell—Born on August 4, 1903, with bronze pen in my mouth. Native son of Los Angeles—the reason I can draw honest-to-gosh Chamber of Commerce boosting cartoons whole-heartedly.

Joined Los Angeles *Times* staff in 1927 after stay on Los Angeles *Evening Herald*, and four years of U.C.L.A. comics.

Comic-stripped for the Associated Press for three years. Inherited editorial cartoon on *Times* in October, 1934, and stop to eat lunch now and then.

Married — have two-and-a-half-year-old daughter who aims to follow in her father's ink-blots.

Ambition—to draw better cartoons. Hobby—trying to draw better cartoons.

Mrs. William A. Becker, of Summit, New Jersey, newly-elected President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, entered the patriotic field actively for the first time during the World War, when, under her supervision, fellow-graduates of Smith College produced more than 50,000 garments for War refugees. She attended her first D.A.R. Congress as a page, twenty years ago. Since then she has advanced from regent of her local chapter to head of the national organization.

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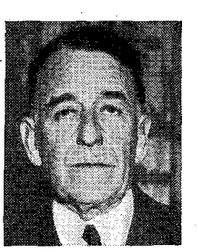
In addition to her D.A.R. activities, Mrs. Becker has compiled statistics on natural resources and ethnology for Yale University, and has been a leader in New Jersey women's clubs, and active in philanthropic work.

Jim Tully is a misty-blue-eyed ex-hobo with a tangled mop of thick, red curls, whose pen has brought him a world-wide fame inversely proportional to his stubby stature. Born in an Ohio log cabin, he was raised in an orphanage, spent a considerable part of his youth riding on freight-trains. His traveling was interspersed with a wide assortment of manual labor jobs, a short career as a prize-fighter, and time spent ducking in and out of five jails. Entirely self-educated, his first writings were an earnest, sincere, and powerful series of autobiographical books. Tully fans now anticipate "Ladies in the Parlor," his newest book, which will appear within a few weeks.

Gov. Blanton Winship, of Puerto Rico, who recently became involved with the insular Legislature when it went "on strike" in protest against "colonial dictatorship," in Washington, is a gray-haired six-footer of military bearing, neat in his dress, and with an ingratiating personality. He was born in Georgia, on November 23, 1869, received his A.B. at Mercer University in 1889, and his LL.B. at the University of Georgia four years later. In the Spanish-American War he served in Cuba as a captain of volunteers, then went to the Philippines. In the World War he saw service at the front, received several decorations. In March, 1931, he became Judge Advocate General of the Army, with the rank of major general, was retired in November, 1933.



Acme

What's the Name, Please?

Baekeland — chemist, inventor of bakelite—two syllables, as if spelled *bake'land.*

Lahee — petroleum geologist — not *lay'ee*, as you might think, but *la-hee'.*

Luckiesh — physicist, exponent of proper lighting—not *luck'i-esh;* just *loo'kish.*

Schieffelin—wholesale druggist and sociologist—long ago Anglicized to *shef-lin.*

Tedesche—Cincinnati bacteriologist —*ch* as in *chorus: te-des'ke.*

Veitch—Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Washington—rimes with *peach* or *beech*, not with *pitch* or *ditch.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

GENTLEMAN

By G. A.

Blithe was the day in the Battery sun
At Charleston in the morning,
And brave the quality of one
Who walked the lane of scorning.

His coat was black, and brushed, and worn,
His linen frayed and spotless,
His taunting trousers, basely torn,
Were jeered by small and thoughtless.

He left his lovely palace gate,
Forlorn now as a shanty;
(His darkey followed him like Fate,
But looked like Rosinante.)

Light of foot and debonair,
His step was like to dancing,
His hat, of military flare,
He raised to Sumter, glancing

To see the flag float in the wind
That danced o'er water brightly
To lift his whitened locks, and thinned,
To lift them very lightly.

His face was bright as wine in the cup
His peers and companions gave him,
His heart was high and his head was up,
True Cavalier! God save him!

With nipped-in waist and delicate feet
He walked and ignored the jeering.
He passed, a ghost in a ghostly street,
Where once he passed to cheering.

He saluted the flag when his walk was done,
But mine to him was higher,
For I had seen a gentleman
And a soldier, under fire.

—*The Conning Tower, New York Herald Tribune.*

WILLOW RIVER

By Marjorie Allen Seiffert

Spring comes early
  In Willow Valley.
The sky shines clearly,
  The stream flows stilly,

And shadows of little
  Willow leaves dapple
Waters that ripple
  Past wading cattle.

Like ribbon uncurling
  From a spool, and spilled
On the green, sweet-smelling
  Floor of the world

Lies Willow River
  Held by shadows,
Willing forever
  To wind through meadows,

The ocean forgotten
  Like an old folk song
Of strange words written
  In an unknown tongue.

A spellbound stream
  Careless of moving,
Caught in a dream
  Like a woman, loving,

It cares not the least
  For ships in the south
Or the cold, sharp taste
  Of salt at its mouth.

I saw none living
  Along Willow River,
Where I went driving
  Once, with my lover.

—*The New Yorker.*

Amazing gains in Energy in cases of extreme RUN-DOWN CONDITION*

Patients in hospitals got better appetite and digestion—clearer skin—as CONSTIPATION left

In a leading Eastern institution, patients got these marked benefits:—

IN one American hospital, 93% of chronic constipation cases were corrected by treatment with Fleischmann's new Yeast. Similar results were obtained in 89% of skin cases of digestive origin . . . These typical cases were taken from hospitals' actual records:—

CASE OF N. M. WOMAN. AGE 24.
Constipated. Patient had suffered for many months from indigestion, anemia and underweight. Bad skin condition (acne vulgaris). After treatment with the new Fleischmann's Yeast, bowel movements showed marked improvement. *Indigestion disappeared. Patient's skin improved. She slept better.*

CASE OF Q. W. WOMAN. AGE 23.
Obstinately constipated since childhood. Anemic, underweight, digestion and appetite poor. Was given 6 cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast every day. *General condition improved very much, bowels moved much better and more often.* Patient made almost complete skin recovery.

"It is of great therapeutic importance. I had remarkable results," says the famous Dr. Cain.
Dr. André Cain (pointing to X-ray) is one of many physicians who have reported remarkable success with the new yeast. He is Physician-in-chief of the Hospice d'Ivry, near Paris.

This cause of run-down condition completely corrected by new food rich in "Protective Substances."

A NEW WAY to treat run-down condition—which consists in adding *one food* regularly to the diet—is now giving remarkable results in American hospitals and clinics!

A most common cause of run-down condition is *constipation.* And constipation, it has been found, can be *completely corrected* by increasing the body's supply of certain "protective substances" stomach and bowels need.

No ordinary diet supplies enough of these substances—not even diets with fruits and vegetables. But one food is extremely rich in them. This is the new Fleischmann's Yeast!

This new fresh yeast increases the flow of your stomach's juice, stimulates and strengthens the muscles of your stomach and intestines.

As a result, your food "digests" better—elimination becomes normal—your system is freed from the bowel poisons which so often cause unnatural fatigue—indigestion—skin troubles. Begin now to eat the new Fleischmann's Yeast and eat it *regularly,* following the rules below:—

Eat three (or more) cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast each day—plain, or in water, milk, or fruit juice.
Eat it one-half hour before meals so it can start your digestive juices flowing before *other* food enters your stomach.
If you're taking cathartics, discontinue them gradually. *Have a regular time for evacuation—preferably after breakfast.*

At grocers, soda fountains, restaurants.

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* . . . *caused by constipation. To be sure of the cause of* your *condition, see a doctor.*

NRA CODE

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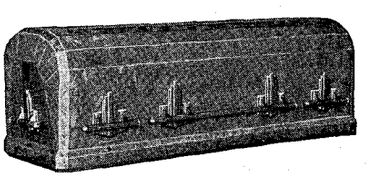

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On the Current Screen

French history provides such a rich well of inspiration for the cinema that it is only to be wondered at that the Hollywood supervisors have not dipped more frequently into this source. On the one hand there is gorgeous pageantry, offering splendid opportunities for the screen's consummate handling of spectacle. On the other is a continuous tradition of slowly changing ideals and beliefs, the very stuff of exciting and provocative drama. It is no accident, then, that two of the most striking recent photoplays should share a Gallic background.

© 1935, United Artists Corp.

A scene from "Cardinal Richelieu"

George Arliss makes a notable addition to his gallery of historical portraits in **"Cardinal Richelieu" (AAA*)** a stirring account of the intrigues, chicanery, and unalterable will of the Cardinal who founded the French nation. The century-old Bulwer-Lytton play has been adapted with resourcefulness by Cameron Rogers, who has succeeded in making the story of Louis XIII's epochal reign romantically plausible and exciting. In his direction, Rowland V. Lee has achieved a nice balance between breath-taking melodramatic action and leisurely episodes of shrewd characterization.

Not since "The House of Rothschild" has Mr. Arliss given so completely satisfying a performance. Whether he is hatching plots to confound France's enemies or is taking refuge in his ecclesiastical position to escape the wrath of the nobles, he is splendid. There are fine characterizations, too, by Violet Kemble-Cooper as the dowager queen, Edward Arnold as *Louis* and Douglas Dumbrille playing a traitorous aristocrat.

• • •

In Darryl Zanuck's production of **"Les Miserables" (AAA),** something of a *tour de force* is achieved in translating the familiar tale to distinguished dramatic terms again. As in the silent version of the Victor Hugo novel, the material of the book is vastly abridged but without any sacrifice of faithfulness to the essential outline and quality of the narrative. To a certain degree the work is episodic, but each section is weighted with gripping emotional impact and the atmosphere of the novel is scrupulously recaptured. Studded by brilliant acting, the screen drama is a deeply felt and beautifully realized tragedy.

Playing the part of the hapless *Valjean*, consigned to the galleys for stealing a loaf of bread, Fredric March gives the finest performance of a notable career. He dominates the film from beginning to end. When he comes under the serenely spiritual influence of *Bishop Bienvenu*, enacted flawlessly by Sir Cedric Hardwicke, in his struggle to fulfil a significant life under the constant shadow of his earlier conviction or when he returns persecution with kindness, finally driving his police Nemesis, *Javert*, to suicide, the work is altogether compelling.

It is Charles Laughton's expert interpretation of *Javert* that gives Mr. March the opportunity of making his histrionics so effective. From his fanatical insistence upon the unalterable right of the law to his final destruction through mercy, Mr. Laughton shapes a memorable portrait of a human bloodhound. Rochelle Hudson is fine as the ward, Florence Eldridge excellent as *Fantine*, and Frances Drake and John Beal are utterly credible as the revolutionaries, *Eponine* and *Marius*.

• • •

"The Youth of Maxim" (AAA)—A stirring, beautifully acted and directed account of the Social-Democratic revolutionary movement in Russia in 1907, demonstrating that the Soviet film-makers have not been idle. With the best sound-recording that a Muscovite film has yet boasted, the work deals simply but strikingly with the gradual realization by a young worker, *Maxim*, that only in self-sacrifice can revolt succeed.

• • •

"Love in Bloom" (A)—Altho it boasts some captivating tunes by Mack Gordon and Harry Revel, and the irrepressible Gracie Allen, this is a rather undistinguished program picture.

• • •

"Stolen Harmony"—A weird mixture of jazz rhythms and implausible melodramatics that is only spasmodically entertaining. Ben Bernie takes his band on a cross-country tour in an ornate bus, his playing of popular songs being punctuated by larceny, a wholesale kidnaping and the annihilation of a gang of mobsters.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, *The Lives of a Bengal Lancer, *David Copperfield, *Ruggles of Red Gap, *Naughty Marietta, The Man Who Knew Too Much.	*One More Spring, The Whole Town's Talking, *Murder on a Honeymoon, *Roberta, *The Little Colonel, *Life Begins at 40, *Cardinal Richelieu, Les Miserables, The Youth of Maxim.

AAAA—Outstanding Films
AAA—Recommended Films
*Films suitable for children

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

applicable.—"S. K.," New York City.—The correct pronunciation is *ap'li-ka-bl* (first *a* as in *fat*, *i* as in *habit*, second *a* as in *final*); not *a-plik'a-bl*.

biennium.—"O. A. A.," Chillicothe, O.—This is a Latin word meaning "a space of two years," but we incline toward the English form, *biennial*.

-er, -ess.—"S. R. B.," New Orleans, La.—There is no authority in English grammar that governs the question you raise. The suffix *-er* denotes activity on the part of an individual, and if this suffix were omitted, as in the word *shippess* for *shipperess*, there would be no activity indicated, and the word *shippess* would be meaningless. So it is with all other words of this type. It is often better to use an entirely different word instead of suffixing *-ess* to the masculine form; e. g., instead of using *flyeress* as the feminine of *flyer*, use *aviatrix*. However, most English words with the suffix *-er* are of common gender, and unless it be a question of pointing out whether the person be masculine or feminine, it is not necessary to use the distinctly feminine form.

gasolene, gasoline.—"A. P.," St. Albans, L. I.—When the word *gasoline* was first introduced into the language it was spelled *gasoleine*. This orthography varied, and in England the forms *gasolene*, *gasoline*, and *gazoline* have all had supporters. In 1871 *gasoleine* was the form used side by side with the form *kerosolene* for what we to-day term *kerosene*. In 1883 the form *gasolene* found favor in the United States, while in Great Britain the form *gasoline* was adopted in *The Pall Mall Gazette* for June 30, 1890, and *The Westminster Gazette* for June 25, 1897; *The Daily News* of November 22, 1895, spelled the word *gasolene*. The suffixes *-ene* and *-ine* are both used to indicate hydrocarbons in organic chemistry, and both come from the same source, the Latin *-ina* or Greek *-inos*, that has adjectival significance.

The word *petrol*, taken over from the French, is now used in England for the product that results from the refining of rock-oil.

hara-kiri.—"N. P.," New York City.—This term is defined: "A Japanese method of suicide by ripping open the bowels, practised formerly by daimios and military officers." The word is often incorrectly spelled *hari-kari* and *harri-karri*.

hors-d'œuvre.—"M. C.," Winner, S. D.—The correct pronunciation is *or''-duvr'*—*o* as in *or*, *u* as in *burn*.

passed, past.—"C. H.," New York City.—Either of these forms may be used for the past tense of the verb *to pass*, but *passed* is the preferred form.

"I'LL TAKE A CHANCE DEEP SEA DIVING—BUT I DON'T WANT ANOTHER BLOW-OUT"

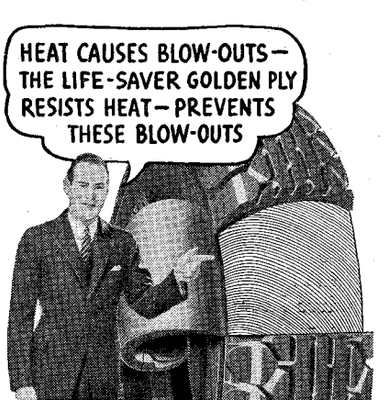
says **FRANK CRILLEY** *Famous Deep Sea Salvager*

Play Safe With This New Kind of Tire

"I OFTEN walk alone on the floor of the ocean," says FRANK CRILLEY. "And death dogs each step as I struggle along down there under the waves. Sure, I have plenty to fear on my job. But the worst scare I ever had in my life came right on the Lincoln Highway. I was driving along near Princeton, New Jersey, when my left front tire blew out and sent me careening across the highway. If anything had been coming the other way, I'd have been done for. But I'm through taking chances like these, and now my car is completely equipped with Goodrich Silvertowns."

At today's high speeds the heat generated *inside* the tire is terrific. This heat causes the rubber and fabric to separate. A blister forms—grows bigger and bigger until, sooner or later, BANG—a blow-out! And your car may plunge off the road.

But in the new Safety Silvertown, the Life-Saver Golden Ply, an amazing Goodrich invention, resists this heat. The rubber and fabric don't separate. Blisters don't form. And these high-speed blow-outs are prevented before they get started.



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Before it's too late, get Good*rich* Silvertowns, with the exclusive Golden Ply, and enjoy the extra safety and extra months of "trouble-free" mileage that Silvertowns give you. Look for the dealer displaying the GOOD*RICH* sign. That's the way to play safe. And remember, Silvertowns cost no more than other standard tires.

FREE! Handsome emblem with red crystal reflector to protect you if your tail light goes out. Go to your Goodrich dealer, join Silvertown Safety League, and receive one FREE. Or send 10¢ (to cover packing and mailing) to Dept. 510, The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, O.

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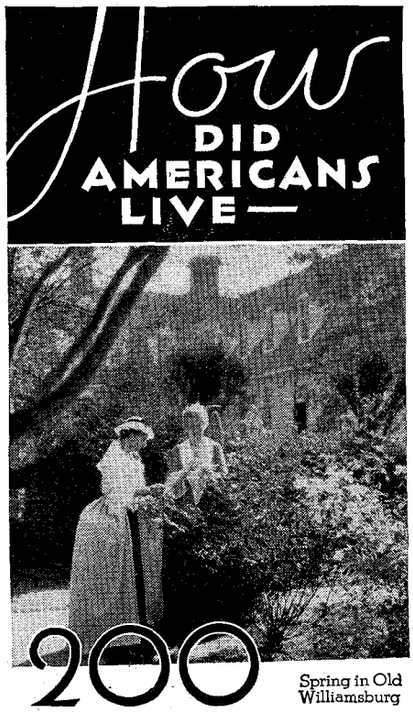

ONLY in Williamsburg, Virginia, can you see such a panorama of the past; a city with its homes, public buildings, gardens, streets and taverns restored as they were half a century before the Revolution.

Williamsburg is unique among the cities of America. Here, through the generosity of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., colonial America lives again. Scores of historic buildings, dating from colonial days, have been restored after nine years of patient work. Scores of others have been rebuilt. Old gardens bloom again. Once more Raleigh Tavern, where Washington stayed, welcomes its guests. "Duke of Gloucester Street" provides the picturesque vista to this colonial setting. ● Here, in Williamsburg, you will find the reconstructed Palace of royal Governors—the College of William and Mary, second oldest in America—the old Capitol of 1705, faithfully rebuilt as it appeared when it was the most imposing public building of its day. ● A few miles away are Jamestown, site of the first colony, and Yorktown, last battle of the Revolution. ● A few hours' drive will take you to either the famous ocean resorts of Virginia's coast or the scenery and Natural Wonders of Virginia's Blue Ridge Mountains. ● Plan to spend your vacation in Virginia where there is so much that you can find nowhere else in America.

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Among the Outstanding Books

Road to War: America, 1914-1917. By Walter Millis. [Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company; $3.]

Colonel House sailed for Europe almost precisely twenty-one years ago, intending, as he confided to his diary, "to plant the seeds of peace." The English wined and dined him; the Germans, taking him for a military man, goose-stepped for him; the French were less interested.

In the optimism of his ignorance he found the situation "satisfactory," and, on July 21, sailed for home. He had not even noted in his diary that the Austrian Heir-Apparent had been assassinated. The only American agent in Europe who foresaw immediate war was a vice consul in Budapest; on July 13 he *mailed* home a letter full of fear of war.

Walter Millis opens his engrossing story of the American drift into war with that picture of the sultry twilight of 1914. When the War broke out in Europe, even Theodore Roosevelt was loudly neutral.

The process by which America's mind was changed has often been the subject of hot debate; Mr. Millis's book, for all the cool aloofness of its manner, is a startling new picture of that process.

It began on August 5, when the British cut the German cables. The heads of the New York *Times* and *World* Bureaus in London were Englishmen. It was inevitable that the American view should be colored by the English, especially so since, as Mr. Millis deftly puts it, "one of the greatest of the qualities which have made the English a great people is their eminently sane, reasonable, fair-minded inability to conceive that any view-point save their own can possibly have the slightest merit."

That British "fair-mindedness" at once took into camp the American Ambassador in London and the President's friend, Colonel House, in Washington. When Mr. Wilson drafted a protest to England, Colonel House would tuck a copy in his pocket and trot over to the British Embassy to confer with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice about possible changes.

No wonder the British in London never took our notes seriously! In London, Mr. Page would confidentially advise the London Foreign Office how to reply to Mr. Wilson.

"Singularly treasonable" is Mr. Millis's characterization of Ambassador Page's diplomacy.

Washington began by asserting that it would be unneutral for American bankers to lend money to either belligerent; they also insisted on the freedom of American commerce with other neutral nations. But from the moment Colonel House took the first American draft-note to Spring-Rice, the British knew that the Administration was confused in its own mind, and the battle for neutrality was lost.

Looking back with a post-War perspective, it seems to Mr. Millis that the much-maligned Bryan was singularly discerning and usually right. He almost alone in Mr. Wilson's entourage was really neutral in fact as well as in name. He saw the significance of an arms embargo, which, in August, 1914, might have been possible, and might have preserved our ultimate neutrality.

He saw early that the nation which insisted upon continuation of war had as much responsibility for its butchery as the country which began it. He was willing to pay a price for peace, and he cared more for stopping the War than for ultimate dreams of imposing a new order on Europe.

"Road to War" is a brilliant book, of crucial importance to Americans who, today, hope to avoid another drift into war, and are not always clear about the price of peace.

The Author

Walter Millis was born thirty-six years ago in Atlanta, Georgia, served in the field artillery as a second lieutenant during the War, and was graduated from Yale in 1920. He has been an editorial writer on the Baltimore *News*, New York *Sun*, and New York *Globe*. For six months, in 1926, he was attached to the London Bureau of the New York *Herald Tribune*, and, since 1924, has been one of its editorial and staff writers. In 1929, he married Norah Kathleen Thompson, of London. They have one son.

A contributor to *The Atlantic Monthly*, *Virginia Quarterly Review*, and *Yale Review*, he has written "Sand Castle," a novel, and "The Martial Spirit," a history of the Spanish-American War.

In his present book, "Road to War," he made use of the War files of THE LITERARY DIGEST. An amateur printer, he likes sailing, but hasn't been rich enough to own a boat for some time, and never has played golf.

Worth Reading

Forerunners of American Fascism. By Raymond Gram Swing. (New York: Julian Messner; $1.75.) Penetrating portraits of Coughlin, Long, Bilbo, Townsend, and Hearst.

Mr. Justice Cardozo. By Joseph P. Pollard. (New York: Yorktown Press; $3.) A biography of a man with a tough mind and a gentle heart.

Judgment Day. By James T. Farrell. (New York: Vanguard Press; $2.50.) The final volume of the *Studs Lonigan* saga, which seems to be the definitive history of the rise and fall of a Chicago gangster.

Hungry Men. By Edward Anderson. (Garden City: Doubleday, Doran & Co.; $2.) A bum's eye view of America; lively, honest and revealing.

Young Joseph. By Thomas Mann. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf; $2.50.) In which the greatest living German writer carries on the profound story begun in "Joseph and His Brothers."

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Campus Communism?

Legislators Seek Investigations; Professors Resent Charges

(Continued from page 18)

member of the National Consumers' Board of the NRA. "There are some radicals among the student body in every college," he said. "After five years of depression, how could it be otherwise?

"If there are Father Coughlins, Huey Longs, Upton Sinclairs, and Governor Olsons turned up in the tidal-wave of unrest, there certainly will be some in a student body so large as that of the University of Chicago. Our campus will show a much smaller percentage of radicals than that of a random cross-section of the entire community."

"That there is an immense amount of exaggeration in all such talk [about the spread of Communism on the campus] has been made apparent from time to time by undergraduate publications," said the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.), calling attention to an article in the Dartmouth *Alumni Magazine* by Thomas H. Lane, Jr., of Hartford, Editor of *The Dartmouth*.

Mr. Lane wrote that he knew of "only one man on the Dartmouth campus who sincerely believes in Communism and knows what he is talking about."

Mr. Lane felt he was acting for the student body generally when he made a bow to the older generation. "The older generation has not failed us," he wrote. "They have carried on. And so shall we.

"Even if flaws in our processes of production and distribution remain hidden until the end of time, better occasional recessions than to forego an economic system which has brought material well-being—more than any alternative theory can promise—and has preserved and held high the cardinal virtues of freedom, equality and liberty."

Perhaps, then, a study of Communism will help to a better understanding of the virtues of democracy.

Menace of Living Alone

(Continued from page 16)

She poured out her story and pleaded for his intercession. He only half believed her. She wrote a note to the police, tucked it in his pocket and then *Abbott* came in. He signed the papers and the clerk was about to leave when *Abbott* asked him if the old woman had spoken to him. The clerk said she had and her story was so amazing it had him "going for awhile." Her rescue proceeds from there.

An artful, strangely compelling, horror play, it still has gaps in it large enough to drive a horse and wagon through. Nevertheless, it emerges as an absorbing, able play.

Miss Grace George is effective and believable in the part of *Miss Herries*, her helplessness being appealing and affecting. Henry Daniell, young, suave, British, and a superb creator of cool villains, makes a magnificent thing of the diabolic *Abbott*. A large cast gives these two flawless support.

I'd have sold out for a nickel

My best customer caught me unshaved

WHY take a chance when tempted to skip a shave now and then! One man after another has come to grief by failing to keep clean shaven. The truth of this statement is proved by thousands of real life experiences locked in our files.

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A visit to the Gillette factory would convince you that a better blade than this cannot be produced. Extra care is apparent even in the wrapping. Four binders of wax anchor the blade in its envelope. The super-keen edges cannot be damaged in shipment. For real shaving comfort, get the benefit of matchless manufacturing skill and equipment. Try the Gillette "Blue Blade" on our money-back guarantee of complete satisfaction.

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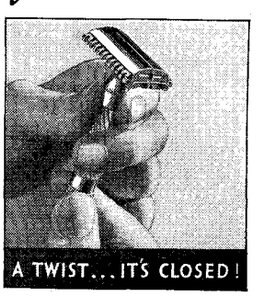

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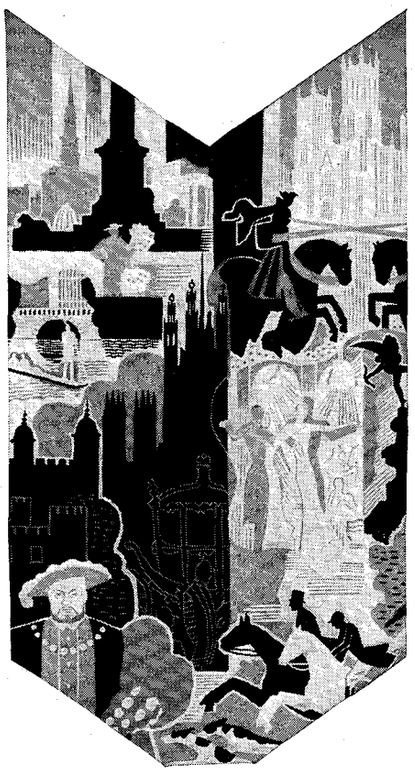
SEE ENGLAND
THIS YEAR » » Don't merely dream about it



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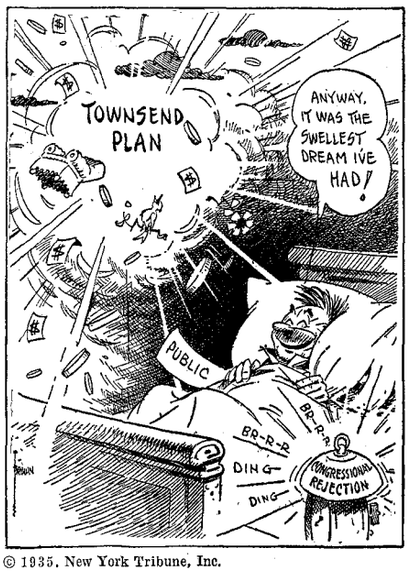
Topics in Brief

U. S. now stands for Unlimited Spending.—*Tampa Tribune.*

How about making this next war a Dutch treat affair?—*Dallas Morning News.*

Altho his critics have managed to get under Hopkins's hide, they've failed to hang it on the fence.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*



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Back to Earth
—*Brown in the New York* Herald Tribune

Sure, Cotton is king in the South. And in Italy it's Victor Emmanuel.—*Detroit News.*

If all the road-hogs were laid end to end that would be Utopia.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

What the country needs is more men to grab hoe-handles and less to grab billiard-cues.—*Florida Times-Union.*

And another thing. Wiley Post had better change the name of his air-plane to Winnie Won't.—*Ohio State Journal.*

While they're abolishing "isms" how about including that "ism mamma's iddle man," *etc.*—*Providence News-Tribune.*

No matter what the court does in the NRA poultry test, the taxpayer probably will draw the neck.—*Indianapolis Star.*

As we get it, out in Hollywood a snappy title is authored first, and, then, the play is patched around it.—*New Orleans States.*

Maybe you don't worry about such things, but we were just wondering how dark an Ethiopian war-cloud is.—*Mobile Register.*

A stage marksman shot two cigarettes from the mouth of an Ohio politician without an error, but may not have known it was an Ohio politician.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The NRA is due to expire June 16, and the consensus seems to be that smelling salts will be unnecessary.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

America will be out of the Red in a year, says Babson. Now, if only we can get the Reds out of America in a year.—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

Don't worry about to-day's political "menace." Somebody'll bob up to-morrow with a much bigger fool idea.—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

In Huey Long's "share-the-wealth" program "share" is more likely than not to be a misprint for "scare."—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

The British film companies are luring away some of our American actors. We'd like to make a few suggestions.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

Needs a New Platform—Head-line. Why not borrow the Democratic platform of 1932? It hasn't been used much.—*Lynchburg News.*

The scientist who says that death can be deferred indefinitely may have been reading records of our murder trials and convictions.—*Springfield Union.*

Another smack at the peace movement: the Island of Jersey plans to raise its army, by conscription if necessary, to a strength of 300.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

There won't be much left of that $4,880,000,000 work-relief fund, if Congress should decide to charge the Government overtime.—*San Diego Union.*

Scientists say that only one man in a hundred has a perfect voice. The rest of them, however, insist upon singing "Sweet Adeline."—*Grand Rapids Press.*

The coronation of the boy king of Siam has been put off till 1937. Thus killing two birds with the same blue serge graduation suit.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

If Europe would only go in for baseball in a big way as we do, it would have something to worry about all summer and get its mind off of war.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

A Congressman wants to eliminate bunk from the *Congressional Record.* But that would cause a lot of unemployment among government printers.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

In the approaching campaign, a Washington gossip note says, party-managers will concentrate their efforts only on promising candidates. What! Is there any other kind!—*Boston Herald.*

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King's Silver Jubilee

British Monarchy More Firmly Established Than Ever

(Continued from page 8)

But he is more generally thought of as a man happiest in the bosom of his family, and his grandchildren have been one of his principal pleasures. The Prince of Wales, who has traveled even more widely than the King, seems to combine many of the best characteristics of his father and grandfather. As he grows older—he will be forty-one in June—the more serious side of his nature becomes increasingly evident.

The King has more power and influence than some Englishmen think, and much less than some Americans believe. His privileges have been defined as "the right to be consulted, the right to encourage, and the right to warn." He exercises his power and authority not as an absolute ruler, but as a constitutional sovereign, acting always on the advice of the Cabinet, which, in turn, gets its mandate from Parliament, the House of Commons being elected by universal suffrage.

Crown and Cabinet

No bill can become law until it receives the Royal Assent. This, however, is given not on the ruler's initiative, but on ministerial advice. The Prime Minister, as spokesman for the Cabinet, draws up the King's Speech at the opening of Parliament. The King has to sign all the State papers, and the Government is carried on, and appointments made, in the name of the Crown, but the practical authority is the Cabinet.

Some radicals complain of the expense of the monarchy.

Yet any form of government calls for high expenses, and the smooth working of the British system saves an amount that can not be computed.

The Civil List is the name for the annuities paid to the Royal Family, and it is granted by Parliament.

The Civil List of King George is set at £470,000, and to other members of the Royal Family goes £115,000.

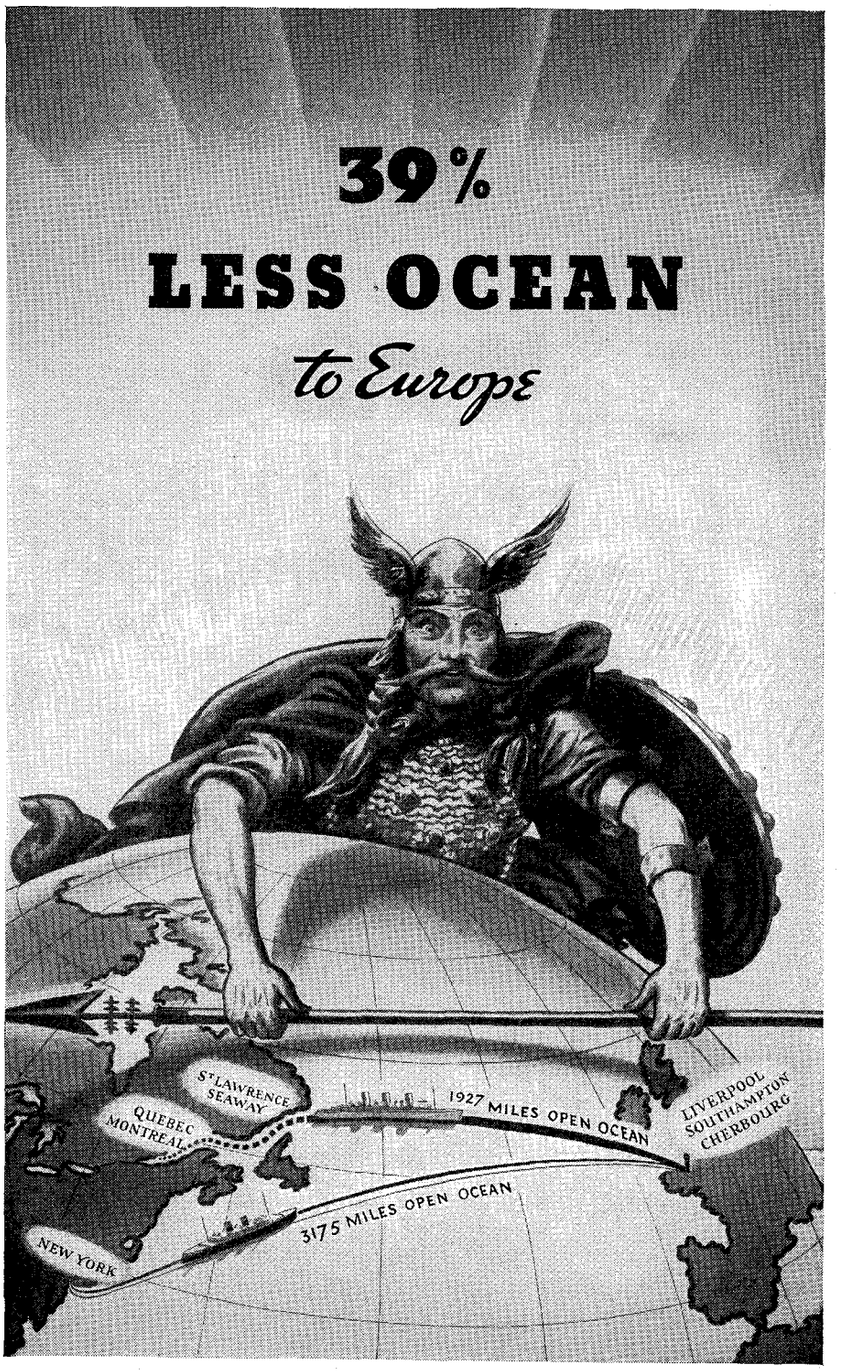
It has been estimated, however, that, after meeting the various official expenses, the King and Queen live on an income of approximately $10,000 a year.

The Royal Line

The King, of course, is the First Gentleman of England, and the royal house traces its descent from, among others, Egbert, Saxon King of Wessex; Alfred the Great, and William the Conqueror; also from Charlemagne, the Emperor Barbarossa, and Saint Louis, King of France from 1226 to 1270.

The family name—that of Queen Victoria was Guelph, and that of her Consort, Prince Albert, was Wettin—was changed to Windsor during the World War, in 1917.

The Prince of Wales stands first in the order of succession and, should he die, or leave no heirs, next would come the Duke of York; after him, the Princess Elizabeth, his elder daughter.



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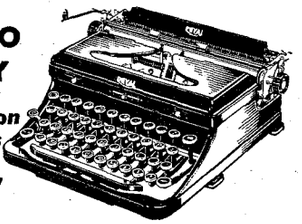

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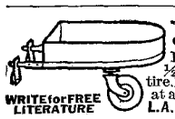

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The phrase, "freedom of the press," which gained meaning for America in 1734 when John Peter Zenger established truth as a defense in libel, was iterated throughout the last fortnight.

To the American Society of Newspaper Editors, meeting in Washington, it meant absence of restrictions on editorial content. To the American Newspaper Publishers

Acme

Clark Howell, Editor of the Atlanta Constitution, left, *and Josephus Daniels, Ambassador to Mexico and President of the Raleigh* News and Observer, *at a meeting of the Associated Press*

Association, meeting in New York City a few days later, it meant absence of regulation of business administration.

If these were the days of Horace Greeley, when the editor was the newspaper, the concerns of the A.N.P.A., founded in 1887 to standardize business practises, would not have overshadowed the professional considerations which occupied the editor.

Opening the Washington meeting, Grove Patterson, Editor of the Toledo *Blade,* who later was reelected President, declared that the press of the United States does not suffer from lack of freedom, but that, "with notable exceptions, we suffer from editorial inactivity and mental indolence."

"Constructive Criticism"

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes told the Associated Press, whose annual session was sandwiched between the two conventions, that "any attempted legal restraint, however wisely applied, would be far worse than excesses of free expression."

The 660 publishers responded with alacrity to President Roosevelt's invitation, through *Editor & Publisher,* for "constructive criticism of us in Government."

They opposed continuation of the NRA, passage of the Wagner labor-disputes bill, and of the Copeland pure food, drug, and cosmetics bill, government operation of transportation, AAA legislation—all as "fishing expeditions into one's affairs."

Forewarning of a firm resistance to a new publishers' code when the present consent-clause code expires on June 15 as "a measure which can be regarded only as an incitement to employees to ignore obligations," was sounded by Howard Davis, retiring President and Business Manager of the New York *Herald Tribune.*

Jerome D. Barnum, Publisher of the Syracuse *Post-Standard,* was elected President to succeed Mr. Davis.

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Revolt in the Cotton South

Falling Exports and Fading Domestic Consumption Stimulate Opposition to AAA Program as Plight of Textile Industry Spreads

Once it was a war of secession that knocked "King Cotton" off its throne. Now it is a war of intercession—the hand of Government interceding in once-private economic domain.

Political significance is attached to the impending clash over cotton. Designed to

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The Dust-Storms Were Just a Breeze
—Herblock for NEA Service

entice prosperity back to the Cotton South, traditionally and solidly Democratic, the AAA will share in the weighing of the New Deal at the polls of Dixie next year.

In his message to Congress on his farm-relief plans, President Roosevelt admonished:

"I tell you frankly that it is a new and untrod path . . . if a fair administrative trial of it is made and it does not produce the hoped-for results, I shall be the first to acknowledge it and advise you."

Such advice has not been heard.

Even among loyal Democrats there were critics when the AAA was created. Peter Molyneaux, *Texas Weekly* Editor, had "no faith in this plan, so far as solving the problems of the cotton-farmer is concerned." Two years later, he finds:

Strong Opposition

"The total consumption of cotton outside the United States has continued to increase; the total consumption of cotton within the United States has continued to decline."

Sixty-odd years ago, "King Cotton" was the *Prometheus* bound by a naval blockade, now he is hog-tied by an economic theory of scarcity.

In preliminary skirmishes, the forces laying siege to the AAA are drawn from five groups; the defenders of the Administration's cotton-program represent two groups.

First among the opposition, and potentially most politically powerful, are the textile-mill owners—first industry to volunteer for the NRA, first to attack the AAA.

Mill-owners point out that Japanese textile-mills can buy American cotton, ship it back to Japan, convert it into cloth, ship that cloth back into the United States over a tariff-wall, and undersell American made textiles in this market.

American mill-owners blame this fact largely on the 4.2 cents processing-tax which they must bear to pay for the Government's acreage-curtailment program. They have brought pressure on the President in an effort to repeal the processing-tax and restrict the entry of Japanese textiles.

Curtailed production in the textile-mills —some of the curtailing being admitted protest against the processing-tax—has created another opposition group: Labor.

The Cotton Industries Employers Association represents opposition from another source. Curtailed production means less work for all labor employed in picking, ginning, marketing, and shipping cotton.

Losing Foreign Markets

Cotton exporters declare that America is losing foreign markets for cotton. Foreign production is being pushed to meet foreign needs, particularly in Brazil, where American capital is deeply involved in expanding cotton-acreage.

Exports of American cotton are running nearly 2,500,000 bales behind the volume for last year. American cotton is filling less than half the needs of world consumption.

Last, and least articulate in the opposition, is that group comprised of the thousands of tenant-farmers and share-croppers thrown onto Federal relief by the program of withdrawing cotton-land from production.

Trumpeting the complaints of the opposition groups, influential editors are very nearly unanimous in criticizing the Administration's cotton-program. These editorial comments are typical:

The Atlanta Constitution (Dem.): ". . . the present threat to America's world supremacy of cotton is not a threat to the producers of cotton alone, but to every industrial, financial, and trading interest in the country."

The Houston Post (Ind.-Dem.) expressed this view: "Not since the days of the so-called reconstruction era have the people of the South been confronted with a graver problem than this that has been brought upon them by a restricted production of cotton."

In the face of this mounting wave of opposition, the land-owning cotton-planter and the Administration stand firm in support of the "Triple A."

The cotton-planter generally is content. He has received a promise of his measure of security for another year.

The cotton program has stanch defenders in Congress. Its strongest is Senator John H. Bankhead, author of the cotton-production control-measures:

"Scarcity! Economy of scarcity!" shouted Senator Bankhead on the floor of the Senate, in heated debate. "I have not heard . . . anyone . . . denouncing anyone but the farmers of the country for practising the doctrine of scarcity."

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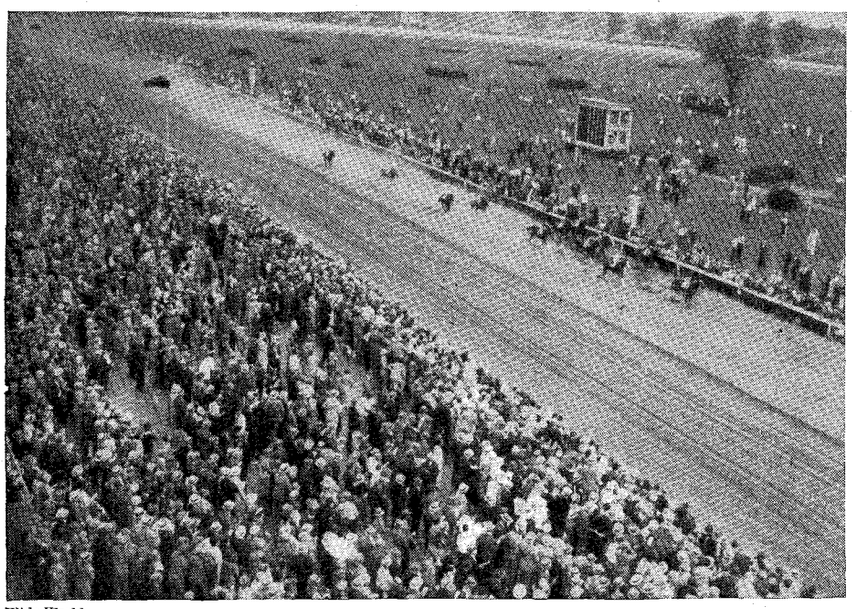
The Man Behind the Derby

Whether It's Called Derby, Darby or "Doiby," It's Col. Matt Winn's Race—He Has Built It Up to What It Is: America's Foremost Turf Institution



Wide World

Derby Day at Churchill Downs . . . mint juleps, "My Old Kentucky Home," Matt Winn, and a $50,000 purse

A Carnival holds sway in the streets of Louisville. Torches splash garish effects on the historical pageant of Kentucky. Costumed revelers, happy, noisy, and self-conscious, march, masked, through the streets. Bands play. People dance. Sidewalk-cafés, set up for the occasion, cater to the crowds.

On Tuesday, the bowlers go into action. On Wednesday—county-reunion day—the clans gather and watch professional tennis—Bill Tilden, Bruce Barnes, Ellsworth Vines, and George Lott—under flood lights.

Thursday, tittering belles go to the horse-show in the afternoon, and to the ball at night.

On Friday, the out-of-towners begin to arrive. Last year, forty-one private cars, fifty air-planes, special Derby trains, thousands of automobiles, and a few horse-drawn buggies, brought the mob. Business executives, glittering society people, half of official Washington, Governors of half a dozen States—probably more—swoop into Louisville for Derby Eve. But Saturday, May 4, is the day.

An Earl and Mr. Cobb

It's been called the "Durby," the "Darby," and the "Doiby." It isn't the richest race in this country. The best horses seldom win, because it comes so early on the three-year-old schedule. But it is America's outstanding turf-classic.

There always has been a controversy as to the pronunciation of the Derby. For years the Kentucky classic has been called the "Durby." Then the Earl of Derby, descendant of the owner of Sir Peter Teazle, the first English Derby winner, came over in 1930 to see Gallant Fox win at Churchill Downs. His pronunciation puzzled the racing-writers until he cleared up the matter in England by explaining it was "Darby," in England but "Durby" here.

Talking to Grantland Rice on the radio before the 1931 race, Irvin Cobb—of the Paducah (Kentucky) Cobbs—said: "What business has a country-boy from Tennessee got calling the Derby a Darby? You might possibly get away with that Darby stuff—if you had spats, and a monocle, and an Oxford accent, and a set of those large, limpid British adenoids such as only true Britons have. But you—why you are as Southern as chicken-gravy on a presiding elder's vest. . . . The Derby's still the Derby and always the Derby."

Rotund Cigar-Puffer

But whether it's called the "Durby," the "Darby," or the "Doiby," it is Col. Matt Joseph Winn's race. The rotund, cigar-puffing seventy-two-year-old General Manager of Churchill Downs is the Man Behind the Derby.

The first Kentucky Derby was in 1875, and was won by a little red horse named Aristides. Worth only $2,850 to the winner, it was a great race because it was the first. A twelve-year-old boy named Matt J. Winn, son of a grocer, perched himself in a tree in center field to watch it. He hasn't missed a Derby since.

Colonel Winn became General Manager of Churchill Downs in 1902, when the Derby was worth $4,850. He has built up a $50,000 purse for a race which is the greatest intersectional contest for three-year-olds in the country. Colonel Winn boasts that the gold cup, which annually is presented to the winning owner, is worth $5,000, while the Stanley Cup, in professional hockey, is said to be worth $75, the *America's* Cup in Class J yachting, $500.

Appointed a colonel by Governor Beckham of Kentucky thirty-five years ago, the silver-haired Winn, who likes to combine Kentucky Bourbon and a Rabelaisian story, has plenty of memories to blow through the smoke of the inevitable stogie.

He fought the reformers who tried to destroy racing at Churchill Downs by arresting and prosecuting book-makers. He pushed the paris mutuel system, and solved the betting problem in Louisville. Churchill Downs alone has paid owners of Derby winners an estimated $700,000.

Called to New York by James Butler, the grocery-store magnate, Colonel Winn battled August Belmont, then czar of the New York turf, and gave a successful meeting at Butler's Empire track in Yonkers. Mr. Belmont later became Colonel Winn's friend. For Mr. Butler, Colonel Winn also did the spade-work at the Laurel track in Maryland.

The ambitious Kentucky colonel was associated with Mr. Butler in the latter's ventures at Juarez and Mexico City. There he rubbed shoulders with Presidents Diaz and de la Barra. Villa, the bandit, did his best to break up the Juarez race-track.

An Irish Diplomat

Colonel Winn's greatest achievement in recent years has been the building up of Lincoln Fields, the $2,000,000 racing-plant in Illinois. But Churchill Downs remains his chief pride. Largely through Colonel Winn's wise promotion it has become the premier racing institution in this country.

Underwood

Man Behind the Derby

No blunderer, Winn has been called the only Irish diplomat in the world. A shrewd business man, he speaks out bluntly, when he has the cards—but not too bluntly. Like the late John McGraw, he is an easy mark for spongers with hard-luck stories. Charity has taken much of his money, and a carefully worked out story always can pull a tear down the plump, ruddy cheeks.

On Derby Day, when the Old South comes to life, and thousands of Northerners and Californians become Old Southerners, julep-fortified friends storm the Colonel's quarters for robust stories and endless renderings of "My Old Kentucky Home."

Winn himself—he weighs 200 pounds and stands five feet nine—prefers straight

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Bourbon to mint juleps, altho the latter have come to be the Derby drink.

He affects blue and gray combinations—happy blending of North and South—shunning the flashy attire of the tracks; regrets that Lillian Russell's successor at Louisville, Mae West (he calls them "both beautiful women and great public favorites") can not find time to attend this year's Derby; thinks the Spokane-Proctor Knott duel of 1889 the greatest Derby race; diplomatically avoids picking a winner this year ("may the best horse win"); reads himself to sleep every night, preferring Macaulay and Donn Byrne.

P. T. Barnum of Racing

Colonel Winn has arranged some of the most sensational match-races ever held in this country: Zev and In Memoriam at Churchill Downs, Billy Kelly and Eternal at Laurel, Omar Khayyam and Hourless at Laurel, and, with Mr. Belmont, the international races with the French champion Epinard, against the best American horses. He has been called the P. T. Barnum of racing.

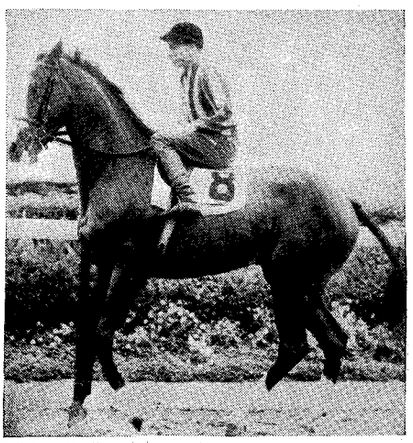
Millionaires and poor men compete at Churchill Downs. Twenty-eight post-time favorites have won. Chance Sun is the winter-book choice to win this year. The longest priced winner was Donerail, 1913, at 91-1. Regret, winner in 1915, is the only filly that ever scored. Buchanan (1884), Sir Barton (1919) and Brokers Tip (1932), are the only maidens to win.

Twenty Grand, Mrs. Payne Whitney's entry, set a Derby record in 1931, doing the 1¼-mile course in 2:01 4/5. Only two father-son combinations have won: Halma, 1895, sired Alan-a-Dale, 1902 winner; Bubbling Over, 1926 winner, sired Burgoo King, 1932 winner.

Col. Edward ("one-two") Riley Bradley, all of whose entries have names beginning with B, has bred and owned four Derby winners, a record. H. P. Whitney and George J. Long are the only other owners who have repeated—two winners each.

Colts now carry 126 pounds, fillies 121. Isaac Murphy, the famous negro jockey, rode Derby winners in 1884, 1890, and 1891.

Earl Sande, now a master of ceremonies in a New York night-club, rode winners in 1923, 1925 and 1930.



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J. E. Widener's Chance Sun: 1935 Derby Favorite

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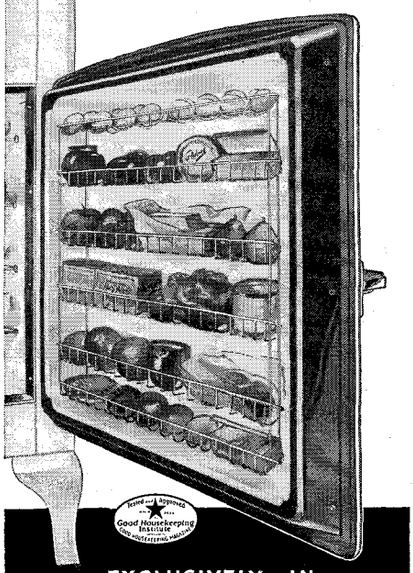

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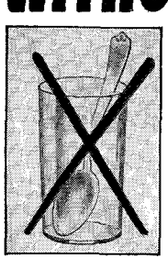

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A Cinch

In a nutshell that's what Tommy Armour, the "Black Scot" and handicapper of the fairways, thinks of the chances of Lawson Little in the coming British golf tournaments. (Amateur: May 20-25; Open, June 24-29.) Armour, who picks Walter Hagen, Gene Sarazen, Harry Cooper, Henry Picard, and Paul Runyan to fight it out for the United States Open, June 6-8, qualifies as an expert on Little's game: he has taught the California golfer all he knows. Little, who is a ping-pong devotee, won the United States Amateur title last year.

• • •

Miracle Man: The April 20 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST credited Babe Ruth with a 500-yard homer in a preseason game in Newark. Obviously, 500 feet was meant. Not even the Behemoth of Bust could hit a baseball that far.

• • •

Tennis Temper: Because they didn't like him to keep smoothing back his long, black hair, a tennis-gallery in Rome last week began to boo and jeer Roderick Menzel, Czechoslovakian tennis-star. Menzel, who was leading his opponent, two sets to love and 4-2 in the third set, stood it as long as he could. Turning to his Italian tormentors, Menzel dropped his racket, and called out angrily: "Shut up, you fools!" Then he walked off the court.

Irritated

• • •

Anti-Hypocrite: Frank Wolf, Athletic Director of Waynesburg (Pennsylvania) College, wastes no sympathy on the Simon-pure theory of athletics. Last week he said: "I do not believe in being hypocritical. We here in Waynesburg are not afraid to state our case. The Simon-pure theory does not work out in practise. A boy who works hard all season on the athletic field should not give his services completely free of charge." Room, books, board, and tuition will be provided for football-players.

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CIRCULATION STATEMENT

This is to certify that the average weekly circulation of "The Literary Digest" for the six months period ending Dec. 31, 1934 was 1,000,065.

John Hodgins,
Circulation Manager.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of April, 1935. Rollo Campbell, Notary Public. My commission expires March 31, 1936.

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"Brown Bomber" From Detroit

In Joe Louis Several Experts See Heir to Jack Johnson—He Thinks Carnera Won't Last Beyond Five Rounds

Sports prophets are picking the Carnera-Louis fight to outdraw the Baer-Braddock championship bout—both to be held next month. The reason is not Primo, who is supposed to pack more color than ability, but the pucker-lipped Joe Louis, already hailed as the "Brown Bomber," and seriously regarded by some experts as the next heavyweight champion.

Acme

"Dead-Pan" Louis

Under twenty-one, Louis—born Joseph Louis Barrow — resembles Joe Gans in looks, and Sam Langford in punching power. He has fought nineteen professional fights since last July: fifteen knock-outs and four decisions. He hasn't dropped a round. None of his fights has been a set-up.

Born on May 15, 1914, in Alabama, Joe was the only offspring of poor, cotton-picking parents who didn't get a fancy name. Before him there were Dulcinea, Al Vanis, De Leon, and Leonardo. They ran out of names when Joe came along.

He built up his body as a $1-a-week iceman at twelve. He learned he could hit sparring with a friend who was an amateur fighter. Joe changed his mind about going into the cabinet-making business.

Fighting for the Detroit A.A., he won the Golden Gloves light-heavyweight title. For his last amateur fight he received a $7.50 merchandise-credit ticket which he gave to his mother. She has received most of his earnings to date. A home in Detroit took up nearly $13,000. Joe calls his mother his "only sweetheart."

Watermelon Spree

Johnny Roxborough, a colored basketball-player, advised Louis to quit his $25-a-week job in the Ford factory in Detroit to become a professional fighter. Jack Blackburn, formerly one of the best of the colored fighters, has taught Louis how to use his natural ring-ability.

Louis has broken training only once. Unknown a year ago, Louis read a newspaper article praising his punching. A satisfied grin spread itself over his usually expressionless face.

A fight was coming up, but, if the newspaper man thought he was so good, what was the use of training? He went on a watermelon-eating spree, and lost the fight. He has stuck to his road and gym work ever since.

Thriftiest of colored boxers, Joe's only extravagances have been cream-colored suits, pink shirts, suède shoes, and flashy hats. Most of these have gone to his brothers. He takes his financial responsibilities seriously. When he feels like spending money, he goes out and takes his mother to the movies, or buys ice-cream cones for the children in the neighborhood.

He plans to hand over proceeds of his sparring sessions in New York before the Carnera bout to Sam Langford, ailing and half-blind, but once-famous "Boston Tar-Baby." Langford, Gans, and Jack Johnson are his ring-idols.

Louis, like Gene Tunney, enjoys reading—but not the same kind. Comics and the Bible claim his attention when he isn't fighting or sleeping. He sleeps twelve hours every day, reads the Scriptures morning and night, and before every fight.

Louis has a murderous left, a cat-like instinct at sensing openings, the "killer" mood which made Dempsey such a great fighter. He isn't afraid of Carnera, who showed he could stand all sorts of punishment when he lost his title to Baer.

"It isn't going to last more than five rounds," Louis said of the approaching Carnera fight in New York. If it doesn't, and Baer beats James J. Braddock in their June 13 meeting, a Baer-Louis bout will be a foregone conclusion. A victory would make Louis the second man of his race to hold the heavyweight title.

Trophy Winner

A ruddy-cheeked, fourteen-year-old girl was the star of last week's Riding Club horse-show in New York—pert little Charlotte McDonnell.

© International

Charlotte McDonnell

To win the Maclay Trophy for horsemanship—presented by Fanny Brice, the actress—she competed with boys and girls over twelve and under seventeen in a combination of seat-and-hands class and a jumping event.

Charlotte, in her second year at high-school, admits frankly that she "hates it"; prefers spending her time "more profitably" at a horse-show or on the golf-course, where she has yet to break a hundred. She likes being interviewed, but hasn't started a scrap-book yet.

"Lottie" is one of a family of fourteen children, all riders. Only a younger brother, Morgan—he's nine—and herself have performed at the shows. Her favorite magazine is The Literary Digest.

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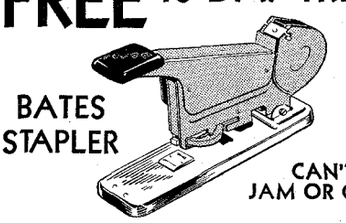

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Stocks Reflect New Confidence

The Market's April Advance Represented Belief in Continuing Business Recovery; Uncertainty Over Silver-Price Boosting; Railroad Executives More Hopeful

Stock-market improvement which marked the end of April very clearly reflected renewed confidence with respect to business tendencies and prospects. It notably accomplished full recovery of the decline in prices which ran from mid-February to mid-March. Just as that decline obviously anticipated a halt in the forward movement of trade, so did the April advance obviously represent belief that the movement is again under way, that betterment, altho slow, is broadening, that there is decreasing reason for pessimism and fear.

The belief is not yet sturdy. Trade returns which encourage it are spotty and are variously offset. Many uncertainties, notably those of Washington, continue to retard its development. Nevertheless it is growing, and its growth importantly means subsidence of that depression of spirit which has had so much to do with the prolongation of subnormal business conditions.

It is most noteworthy that investment capital is losing its timidity. Its pressure for employment is a feature of the brightened Wall Street picture—by no means a dominating feature, to be sure, but yet a significant one. Not only the highest grade bonds, but those of lower quality and also sound preferred stocks, have been lifted to such heights that much investment demand is turning to securely established common-stock equities. And that is, or always has been, a recognized phase of the progressive security-market recovery which normally foreshadows industrial recuperation.

What Price Silver?

The Government's further boosting of its buying price for silver last week was hailed by Wall Street as theoretically inflationary and bullish on stocks, but there was continuing cynicism as to its practicability, as well as to its purpose. Volatile stock-market traders gave most attention to the announcement. Bankers shrugged their shoulders and grumbled vaguely.

Except for the politics involved, the financial community has no clear understanding of what the Administration expects to result from its continuous buying of silver at the advancing prices for which that same buying seems largely responsible. The two upward changes which were made a fortnight apart last month lifted the official buying figure from approximately 64½ to 77½ cents an ounce. Presumably still higher government-buying limits will be ordained promptly if the so-stimulated speculation in the metal continues to raise its quotation in the world's markets.

The lifting of silver's domestic price by the Government began at the end of 1933, and nationalization followed in the summer of 1934, when the market value was around 50 cents an ounce. Since then the Treasury has acquired about 400,000,000 ounces, much more than half of it by direct purchase at home and abroad. This represents some progress toward the goal set by Congress to have silver ultimately constitute one-fourth of the nation's monetary base, and it has moderately increased the percentage of silver certificates in the present currency. Apart from deflationary processes in China and Mexico, however, other results are not apparent.

The acquired silver has not usefully broadened the domestic monetary base, since the Treasury has long had more than enough gold to completely cover all outstanding paper currency. It has not increased the volume of money in circulation, since that is now smaller than when the Government began to raise silver's price. Obviously, it has not affected the purchasing power of money in the United States. These were the ends aimed at and promised by silver inflationists, but they have not been attained.

Naturally, therefore, there is only uncertainty in financial circles as to what will be accomplished by continuation of the Government's silver-buying and price-boosting, and uncertainty also as to the economic consequences.

Less Despondency

That Senator Burton K. Wheeler's government-ownership bill would make railroad executives vociferously resentful was a reasonable expectation. That their resentment would be accompanied by admissions of confidence with respect to the railroad outlook, however, could not have been as readily imagined a few weeks ago. Yet that is the case. A note of new assurance has been sounded by various transportation leaders during the past fortnight, and frequently in connection with scornful denunciation of the Wheeler proposal.

The optimism, if it may be called that, notably involves a degree of new cheerfulness as to traffic-volume prospects, which means that railroad heads are beginning to share the better feeling that is variously evident in industrial quarters. With them, indication of an increase in freight-tonnage adds greatly to the importance of the recently granted advance in rates.

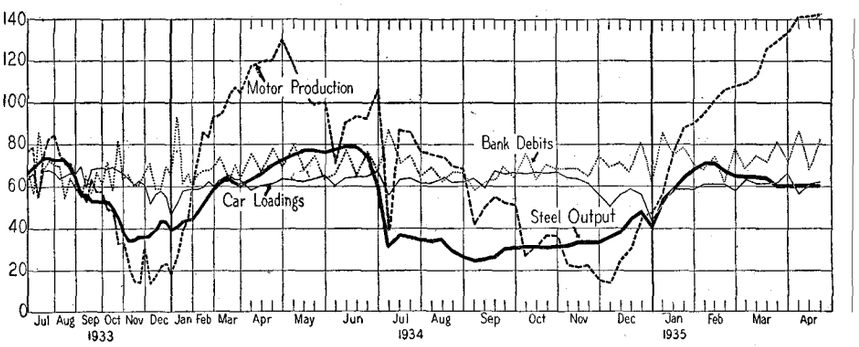
Contributing to their new hopefulness also are the seeming promise of early Federal regulation of competition and the appearance of surprizing refunding opportunities. Additionally, there is apparent confidence that, having now been brought into the open, the government-ownership bogy will be effectually disposed of.

Railroad protest against the Wheeler plan for an all-holding "United States Railways" chiefly stresses two points. One is that it would put a crushing burden upon taxpayers. The other is that, as proven here by War-time results, government operation of railroads is wholly inefficient. It is the latter which is most strongly urged. Two recent utterances are typical.

Deficit and Profit

"Government ownership of rail transports has never been successful here or elsewhere," declared Frederick E. Williamson, President of the New York Central Lines, at Utica last week, and he cited a comparison of government-owned Canadian National with privately-owned Canadian Pacific. During nine years when the former was piling up a deficit of nearly $3,000,000,000, the latter was paying more than $400,000,000 in dividends and interest to security holders.

"When the Government operated the railroads during the World War," said L. C. Probert, Vice-President of Chesapeake & Ohio, "freight-rates went up 30 per cent., passenger-fares went up 20 per cent. . . . When the Government handed the roads back to their owners it had to lend them $1,080,000,000 to mend the effects of government mismanagement. . . . The roads have earned and paid back more than $1,000,000,000, and now somebody is worried because they owe the RFC less than half a billion."



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loadings, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending April 20

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Grain Market Crisis

Threatened collapse of the grain markets and perhaps a train of serious financial disorders were skilfully avoided at Chicago last week when the Board of Trade arbitrarily suspended all trading for a day because of the recourse of one of its members to the Federal Bankruptcy laws.

The member was the great elevator-owning Rosenbaum Grain Corporation. Suddenly admitting inability to fulfil its extensive contracts for deliveries of wheat, the widely connected concern turned to the courts for protection and reorganization, and at once obtained a startling injunction to prevent the suspension of its Board of Trade membership which would have followed automatically.

With a panicky and disastrous liquidation of the embarrassed firm's commitments so impending, the Board abruptly closed its doors. The drastic action was unprecedented, but necessary, and it proved highly effective. A compromise agreement was reached overnight, grain trading was resumed the next morning, and within an hour 4,000,000 bushels of Rosenbaum wheat had been liquidated unidentified, causing no more than a slight decline in price.

Organized more than thirty years ago, the Rosenbaum Corporation has long been an outstanding factor in the country's grain trade. Handling from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels of grain yearly and owning the greatest elevator-capacity in Chicago, the company has been identified prominently with both commodity and stock-market events. Ten years ago its head, E. F. Rosenbaum, was involved in the Wall Street failure of Dean, Onativia & Co., of which New York Stock Exchange firm he was a partner. At about the same time, the Rosenbaum interests were engaged in a famous conflict with the Armours, of Chicago, and ultimately they acquired control of the Armour grain-trade properties.

Railroad Man Retires

When Pershing called from France in 1917 for the ablest railroad man in the United States, the War Department sent him the Pennsylvania Railroad's Vice-President, William W. Atterbury. Eight years later Brig. Gen. William W. Atterbury became the Pennsylvania Railroad's President. Last week he handed over the presidency to his second in command, Martin W. Clement.

News of the change was surprizing only because it came earlier than expected. Martin W. Clement has long been slated to head the greatest of American railroads in succession to his now-retired chief and to the notable list which includes such names as Rea, Cassatt, Thompson, Scott. Through recent months he has been assuming the duties which attach to the position, and his elevation last week meant little more than a change of title.

Like most Pennsylvania Railroad presidents in the past, he has come through the organization from bottom to top. A rodman in 1901, he became a Vice-President in 1926 when he was yet under forty-five. At fifty-three, he is one of the youngest presidents the Pennsylvania has had.

The Nation's tax bill in 1934 was about $9,500,000,000.

The Nation's residential electric bill was about $677,000,000—less than 8% of the tax bill.

Which is more important to the citizens of the United States?

Which is receiving more attention from your public representatives?

A 4% reduction in taxes would mean more to the country than a 50% reduction in residential electric rates.

● Passage of the Rayburn-Wheeler Bill now pending in Congress would abolish utility holding companies, and would place local electric and gas companies under strict and stifling bureaucratic control from Washington. It might even result in government ownership and operation of local companies. It is an ominous instance of Federal usurpation of States' rights, because the utilities are now regulated by State commissions.

This bill means more government in business, and that means *more taxes.* Ask your Representatives and Senators to vote against this unnecessary and destructive bill, and to write and advise you promptly of their attitude on it. It is your Constitutional right to do so.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

For a National Divorce Law

Sir:—The numerous persons who obtain divorces in States where the law is lax, then remarry in their home-State, are fast creating a national scandal.

As is well known, these persons obtain divorces upon trivial grounds that would not be recognized by the courts of their home-State. In addition, no court outside the State granting the divorce would recognize its validity, because neither party was a true resident of the State where the divorce was obtained.

Since the divorce is invalid, the subsequent remarriage of either party is of doubtful legality, and any children born of the later marriage probably are illegitimate. This shocking condition could be remedied by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting the power to Congress to enact a national marriage and divorce law. JOHN HIGIN.

Hartford, Connecticut.

[Reno's "divorce-mill" ground out 4,248 decrees in 1931 and 3,105 in 1932. In 1933 only 2,438 suits were filed and about 2,800 in 1934. In the first three and one-half months of this year 713 suits were filed.—*Editor.*]

Another Attack on the Senate

Sir:—Recently there appeared a communication in THE DIGEST suggesting the abolishment of the Senate. This was the first time I can recall seeing this subject, which must be latent in the minds of a large portion of the electorate, in print.

It appears when a politician is elevated to the Senate he at once discards his public-servant complex for a dictatorship.

Would like to suggest that the Republican Party persuade Doctor Townsend to head their ticket on a two-plank platform: The Townsend plan and the abolishment of the Senate. To compare the result with what the Donkey did to the Elephant in the last election would be to liken a Havana street-riot to the World War.

But why wait to relieve the country of this useless and expensive barnacle? What has become of the initiative and referendum?

Clayton, California. C. W. WILSON.

Huey P. Long

Sir:—I read with pleasure Mr. E. Wayles Browne's letter calling attention to free advertising Huey Long is getting. I wish THE DIGEST and all other magazines and newspapers would ignore him entirely, and all others like him. CAROLINE WILLINK.

Savannah, Georgia.

Sir:—I would like to bet E. Wayles Browne one year's subscription to THE LITERARY DIGEST that if Senator Long does run for President in 1936 he *will* carry Louisiana, whether he runs on a third-party ticket or any other ticket.

As for the free advertising he claims you are giving him, I think that all the magazines in the country should send him a royalty check every month for boosting their sales.

Monroe, Louisiana. R. R. MCCORD.

Sir:—I think that Mr. E. Wayles Browne, in his letter appearing in issue of April 13, should have said that *possibly* Senator Long is not a subscriber, not *probably*, even tho it transpired that the Senator is not a subscriber, actually.

Why not submerge the prejudice?

Philadelphia. FRED DELAVAN.

Sir:—Your correspondent suggests Huey Long as the nation's leader in case of war.

That furnishes us with an additional reason to pray more fervently for peace!

(REV.) HERMAN BIELENBERG.

Oil City, Pennsylvania.

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The Younger Generation

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The Back-to-the-Land "Delusion"

Sir:—Some of the more addle-pated of the sociologists have been talking of the farms absorbing the unemployed.

Let us pray that this one hare-brained notion at least is not attempted. The rural sections and the small towns are the last stand of the old English and Scotch virtues that have enabled American individualism to make this a great nation. Can they survive unspoiled the present era of paternalism, much less an invasion of the riff-raff from the cities?

If several million families are shunted out to the country hugging the delusion that they can raise chickens and vegetables, and sidestep the struggle for existence, what will be the effect on land values, taxation and the market for farm-products?

Among them are the unemployables, the floaters, sandwich-men, reds, and bonus-grabbers.

If these down-and-outers are herded from the cities to Main Street, and the corn-rows, a new and bigger crop of social-problems weeds will be grown.

Brooklyn, New York. FRED DEARMOND.

Preaching Militarism and Fascism

Sir:—Many bills have been proposed against teachers and professors having liberal ideas, most of which—to say the least—are better than existing laws and practises.

However, what is being done against those teachers who preach militarism and Fascism, and embarrass and mock their pupils, who refuse to accept their ideas, before the class?

New York City. A. L. H.

Away With Whiskers!

Sir:—A well-groomed man, during his lifetime, spends the equivalent of more than 100 days and nights in shaving.

The permanent removal of the cause of the beard by means of the electric needle would save time, money, and much trouble in the long-run.

Can it be possible that no one has thought of this before?

Perhaps a nation-wide advertising campaign by the manufacturers of this neglected instrument would put the idea over.

St. Louis. WILLIAM MORGAN.

A New Constitution

Sir:—Europeans, especially Englishmen of the 1780's, freely predicted the failure of the American Government that would be formed of the Colonies and out of the American Revolution. Even the most optimistic of the makers of our Constitution gave it a life of 150 years.

It is now 148 years from the adoption of our National Constitution (1787) and the establishment of our present Government, and we, as American citizens, in view of the economic disorder and financial confusion in our midst and our apparent inability to cope with either, should begin to give thought to creating a New Constitution, or remodeling the old, remembering the words contained in George Washington's Farewell Address: "The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and to alter their Constitution of Government."

JOSEPH JOHN STANINA.

Everett, Massachusetts.

The Rest Is Easy

Sir:—It was very thoughtful of Mr. Henry Schmiel to tell us how to save time and temper when putting on a tie and soft-collar shirt, as per his letter published in your edition of April 20.

Could he not go a bit further and tell us how to obtain the shirt and tie, to put on?

Washington, D. C. HARRY O. WARD...

"Affronting Japan"

Sir:—As an American resident in China, I have no sympathy whatever with Japan's rape of Manchuria, but neither have I any sympathy with the way in which our Government at present seems determined to give affront to Japan, and increase all the phobias of her people.

Our fleet is to "play games" this summer all over the Pacific, we are to spend $11,000,000 or so in Hawaii, and to-day's local paper reports that American plans for the development of Midway and Wake Islands are, "from the Japanese point of view, merely a disguise to cover strengthening of United States military defenses in the Pacific."

(REV.) EDMUND L. SOUDER.

Hankow, China.

Sir:—Take the profit out of war, wipe conscription from the face of the earth and give those peace-loving citizens who in the event of war would now be conscripted and sent to the slaughter, a voice in the making of war—let us have a popular referendum on war. Then war can come only when the people want it. And they never do.

Providence, Rhode Island. J. A. MACDUFF.

A Reply to Dr. Robinson

Sir:—I feel that the statement in THE LITERARY DIGEST of recent date over the signature of the Rev. Stewart M. Robinson, Editor of *The Presbyterian*, is calculated to give a very wrong impression as to the general attitude of the Presbyterian Church toward its leaders and toward its organized work and procedure. The opinion was evidently a personal one and not based on very wide observation. It does not in any adequate way represent the mind and spirit of the Presbyterian Church and its significance as a general observation is therefore definitely limited.

WILLIAM CHALMERS COVERT, Moderator.

Philadelphia.

[Doctor Covert evidently refers to a statement by Doctor Robinson appearing in the article, "Presbyterians Divided Over Machen Verdict," published in THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 13.—*Editor.*]

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Weekly Chart of Congressional Action

(Compiled for The Literary Digest *by Congressional Intelligence, Washington, D. C.)*

(CHART No. 16: As of April 27, 1935)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

FOOT-NOTES: Letters in parentheses carried in the various amendment columns of the Chart refer to explanations of amendments at base of the Chart.

NUMERALS: Numerals in parentheses in the amendment columns refer to Charts in previous issues of The Literary Digest in which amendments to the particular bill were explained. Numeral (2), for instance, refers to Chart No. 2, which appeared in the issue of January 26, 1935, etc.

COMMITTEE SYMBOLS: Abbreviations used for the various Committees are as follows: Agri.—Agriculture; Appro.—Appropriations; Bank'g—Banking; Comm.—Commerce; Fin.—Finance; F.R.—Foreign Relations; I.C.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and Interstate Commerce in the Senate; Judic.—Judiciary; Labor—Labor in the House (Corresponding Committee in Senate is Education and Labor); Mines—Mines and Mining; W.&M.—Ways and Means; R.&H.—Rivers and Harbors; P.O.—Post Offices and Post Roads; M.A.—Military Affairs.

New Bills

Navy Appropriations—The annual appropriation bill for the Navy Department (H.R. 7672) represents an increase of about $173,000,000 over last year. As reported from the House Appropriations Committee the measure carries a total of $457,786,261 compared to $284,844,799 the previous year.

More than $120,000,000 is to be devoted to increasing the Navy, a figure which is $87,000,000 above that of a year ago. In addition the Bureau of Aeronautics is to receive $40,000,000 or more than twice as much as allowed at the last session of the Congress.

The bill increases the number of commissioned officers by 2,600 and the number of enlisted men by 9,000. It provides for 555 more air-planes, 282 as replacements and 273 as additional machines.

In reporting this bill, described as the largest of its kind during peace times, the Committee advise that "to attain and properly maintain a 'treaty navy' of the proportions now permissible means increasingly larger naval budgets, expected to stabilize around $555,000,000 per annum."

• • •

Banking—The House Committee on Banking and Currency revised the Banking bill (H.R. 5357) and it was introduced as a new measure by Chairman Steagall, of Alabama. While in general the new bill, numbered H.R. 7617, is much the same as the first one, it has been altered in various respects. Among other things it raises the insurance premium to be paid by banks from ½ to ¾ of 1 per cent., and it strikes out the requirement that insured banks must become Federal Reserve members by July 1, 1937.

Another provision in the new draft concerns the stabilizing activity of the Federal Reserve Board. The Board is directed "to exercise such power as it possesses in such manner as to promote conditions conducive to business stability and to mitigate by its influence unstabilizing fluctuations in the general level of production, trade, prices and employment, so far as may be possible within the scope of monetary action and credit administration."

The bill is divided into three titles. Title I places the Federal deposit-insurance system on a permanent basis. Title II effects major changes in the Federal Reserve System, concentrating authority in the Federal Reserve Board. Title III consists of a number of technical amendments to the National Bank Act, the Federal Reserve Act, the Banking Act of 1933, and related statutes.

• • •

Among bills not included in the Chart but of general interest:

Air Corps Stations—Senator Thomas, of Utah, has introduced a bill, numbered S. 2683, for creation of additional Air Corps stations. House bill 7022, introduced by Representative Wilcox, of Florida, is the companion measure. These bills direct the Secretary of War to locate additional Air Corps stations in strategic areas through the Nation, in Alaska and overseas possessions.

Senator Thomas's bill was referred to the Senate Military Affairs Committee. Representative Wilcox's bill has been recommended for passage already by the House Military Affairs Committee.

• • •

Rename Interior Department — Companion bills (S. 2665 and H.R. 7712) have been introduced in the Senate and House respectively by Senator Lewis, of Illinois, and Representative Cochran, of Missouri, for the purpose of changing the name of the Department of the Interior. The new name would be the "Department of Conservation and Works." The Department would then have placed under its direction government activities having to do with "conserving the natural resources" and with public works. The President, within a two-year period, could make such transfers as he saw fit.

		HOUSE					SENATE					Conference President	
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Title and Author	Bill Number	Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To House	House Floor Amendments	Final Action	Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To Senate	Senate Floor Amendments	Final Action	Conference Rep't Approved	President's Signature
1	2 3												
BONUS				....	....	Passed ..							
Vinson (Ky.)	HR3896	W. & M.	(10)	3-13	HR1	3-22	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Harrison	S2605	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	(e)	4-25	....	....	....	....
TREAS. P.O. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed		
Arnold	HR4442	Appro.	(3)	1-22	Minor	2-1	Appro.	(10)	3-11	(12)	3-26	H-4-22	..
FOUR DEPT. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-3-13	....
Oliver	HR5255	Appro.	(5)	2-4	(6)	2-8	Appro.	(8)	1-22	Minor	2-25	H-3-18	3-22
WAR DEPT. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-3-26	
Parks	HR5913	Appro.	(7)	2-19	Minor	2-22	Appro.	(9)	3-1	(10)	3-8	H-3-29	4-9
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-3-20	
Buchanan	HR6644	Appro.	(10)	3-12	Minor	3-13	Appro.	(11)	3-18	(11)	3-19	H-3-20	3-21
INTERIOR APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed		
Taylor	HR6223	Appro.	(8)	2-27	(9)	3-1	Appro.	(15)	4-15	(15)	4-16	....	....
AGRICULTURE APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed		
Sandlin	HR6718	Appro.	(11)	3-14	Minor	3-15	Appro.	(12)	3-27	Minor	3-29	H-4-15	....
NAVY DEPT. APPROPRIA.													
Cary	HR7672	Appro.	(a)	4-23	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4-BILLION RELIEF						Passed					Passed	S-4-5	
Buchanan	HJR117	Appro.	(3)	1-23	(3)	1-24	Appro.	(6)	2-14	(12)	3-23	H-4-5	4-8
SOCIAL INSURANCE						Passed							
Doughton	HR7260	W. & M.	(14)	4-5	(15)	4-19	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wagner	S1130	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
30-HR. WEEK													
Connery	HR2746	Labor	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Black	S87	.....	....	....	....	....	Judic.	None	3-23	....	.....	....	....
HOME LOAN						Passed					Passed		
Steagall	HR6021	Bank'g	(9)	2-21	(10)	3-12	Bank'g	(14)	4-9	Minor	4-12	....	....
FARM CREDIT													
Jones	HR5440	Agri.	(6)	2-7	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1384	Agri.	Minor	2-18	....	....	Bank'g	(4)	1-29	(6)	Passed 2-11	....	....
FOOD, DRUG													
Mead	HR3972	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Copeland	S5	.....	....	....	....	....	Comm.	(6)	3-22	(14)	....	....	....
TRANSPORT.													
Huddleston													
Bus Truck	HR5262	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rayburn													
ICC Reorg.	HR5365	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Water Trans.	HR5379	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....
Wheeler											Passed		
Bus Truck	S1629	I.C.	....	....	....	....	I.C.	(15)	4-12	(15)	4-16	....	....
ICC Reorg.	S1635	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Water Trans.	S1632	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bankruptcy	S1634	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
HOLDING CO'S.													
Rayburn	HR5423	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeler	S1725	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
AAA AMEND.													
Jones	HR7713	Agri.	(13)	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Smith	S1807	.....	....	....	....	....	Agri.	(b)	4-24	....	....	....	....
INCOME TAX PUBLICITY						Passed					Passed	S-4-11	
Doughton	HR6359	W. & M.	None	3-7	None	3-11	Fin.	None	3-13	Minor	3-28	H-4-11	4-19
COTTON-TAX EXEMPTION						Passed							
Doxey	HR6424	Agri.	(11)	3-8	(11)	3-19	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....
RIVERS AND HARBORS						Passed							
Mansfield	HR6732	R. & H.	Minor	3-18	Minor	4-9	Comm.	....	....	....	....	....	....
NRA EXTENSION													
Harrison	S2445	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
AIR-MAIL SERVICE						Passed							
Mead	HR6511	P.O.	(12)	3-9	(12)	3-25	P.O.	....	....	....	....	....	....
O'Mahoney	S2420	.....	....	....	....	....	P.O.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mc Kellar	S2454	.....	....	....	....	....	P.O.	....	....	....	....	....	....
WAR-PROFITS						Passed							
McSwain	HR5529	M. A.	(14)	2-12	(14)	4-9	(14)	....	....	....	....	....	....
FARM TENANT													
Jones	HR7018	Agri.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bankhead	S2367	.....	....	....	....	....	Agri.	(15)	4-11	(c)	....	....	....
BANKING													
Steagall	HR7617	Bank'g	(d)	4-19	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1715	.....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....

(a) The amendments of the House Appropriations Committee to the Navy Department appropriation bill are incorporated in the digest of the bill in the first column on this page.

(b) The AAA amendments remain with no great changes by the Senate Agricultural Committee. The House Committee drafted a new bill (H.R. 7713) to take the place of H. R. 7038.

(c) The Senate returned the Farm-Tenant bill to the Agriculture Committee for further consideration.

(d) Changes in the Banking bill are detailed in the explanation in the first column on this page.

(e) The Senate Finance Committee amended the Harrison Bonus bill to permit the President to pay the bonus out of the new Work-Relief fund if he saw fit so to do. It also changed the bill to allow a veteran to receive payment either in cash or in bonds, and it extended the time in which veterans may apply for benefits to January 2, 1937.

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Perfect.—"I envy the man who sang the tenor solo."

"Really? I thought he had a very poor voice."

"So did I, but just think of his nerve."—*Border Cities Star.*

Quick!—MINISTER (at baptism of baby)—"His name, please."

MOTHER—"Randolph Morgan Montgomery Alfred Van Christopher McGoof."

MINISTER (to assistant)—"A little more water."—*Troy Record.*

Final.—FIRST BUSINESS MAN—"Old Sharklee is going to retire from business."

SECOND BUSINESS MAN—"I heard him say that before."

FIRST BUSINESS MAN—"I know, but the judge said it this time."—*Regina Star.*

New Species.—"What's all this?" asked the professor.

"Those are my Mae West problems," explained the student.

"Mae West?"

"Yeah, I done 'em wrong."—*Santa Fe Magazine.*

Restraint.—"I hope you don't think I'm conceited," he said, after he had finished telling her all about himself.

"Oh, no," she replied. "But I'm just wondering how you can keep from giving three hearty cheers whenever you look at yourself in the glass."—*Vancouver Province.*

Exactly.—"On the day on which my wedding occurred—"

"You'll pardon the correction, but affairs such as marriages, receptions, dinners, and things of that sort 'take place.' It is only calamities which 'occur.' You see the distinction?"

"Yes, I see. As I was saying, the day on which my wedding occurred—"—*Pathfinder.*

Thank you!—Binks bought a new shirt, and on a piece of paper pinned to the inside found the name and address of a girl, with the words, "Please write and send photo." Scenting a romance, he wrote to the girl and sent his photo.

In due course he received a reply. It was only a note. "My chum and I had a bet on," it read, "as to what sort of a fellow would wear a shirt like that. My chum said a dude, I said a shrimp, and I'm glad to say I won."—*Pearson's Weekly (London).*

Too Much to Bear.—The scene was the interior of a saloon in the Far West, and round the table were gathered as tough a gang as could be found in the whole of California. The game was fast and furious, the stakes were high.

Suddenly the dealer flung his cards on the table, and threateningly pulled out his six-gun.

"Boys," he shouted, "the game ain't a straight one! Slippery Sam ain't playing the hand I dealt him."—*Hartford Courant.*

So He's Leaving.—"Do you think you can keep that desperado in jail?"

"I don't know," answered Cactus Joe. "We're doin' our best. We have fired two cooks he didn't like, given him credit at the licker dispensary and subscribed for all the magazines. But somehow we don't seem able to keep him satisfied."—*Montreal Daily Star.*

Howling Success.—"I say, dad," said the enthusiastic schoolboy returning home, "we gave a wonderful show at school. Lots of parents came, and tho some of them had seen it before, they all had a fine time."

"How do you know?" asked his father.

"Why, they laughed all through the play," the boy replied.

"And what was the play?" the parent asked.

"'Hamlet,'" said his offspring.—*Everybody's Monthly (London).*

Slips That Pass In the Night

Don't They All?—Col. ——— was born and roared on the farm adjoining.—*Chicago paper.*

But the Old Boy Was Saved.—A huge black eagle attacked an 81-year-old boy in a field.—*Chattanooga paper.*

Modesty No Object.—"My husband's wife is a dear," said ———'s white-haired mother.—*Los Angeles paper.*

Surrender.—In Response to Many Requests We're Leaving Washington.—*Advertisement in Washington paper.*

Only a Dubliner Could Do It.—Born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1932, he came to America in 1868.—*Beaver Falls (Pa.) paper.*

Every Fraction Counts.—The session over, the ebony-hued boxer hopped on a scale and tipped the beam at 196 6¾.—*New York paper.*

Calendar Calisthenics.—Plans are in the making for our own State Convention which will be held in December on April 30.—*Alabama Club paper.*

How Did Edward Vote?—Edward —— broke his arm last week.

It was a decided success and many expressed a wish that it might be an annual affair.—*Hillsboro (Wis.) paper.*

Why Go On?—But the tidings, altho they brought him to the end of a trail that sen him o Europe in harried dthat"scotwas ishefree', eaoi etet (Continued on page 11, column 6).—*Altoona (Pa.) paper.*

What Did You Say?—The telegram stated: "We strongly protest removing coast guard cutter approaching. We feel strongly in view of the hurricane season just approachinb. We feel stronply in need of Saranac here for protection of lies."—*Beaumont (Texas) paper.*

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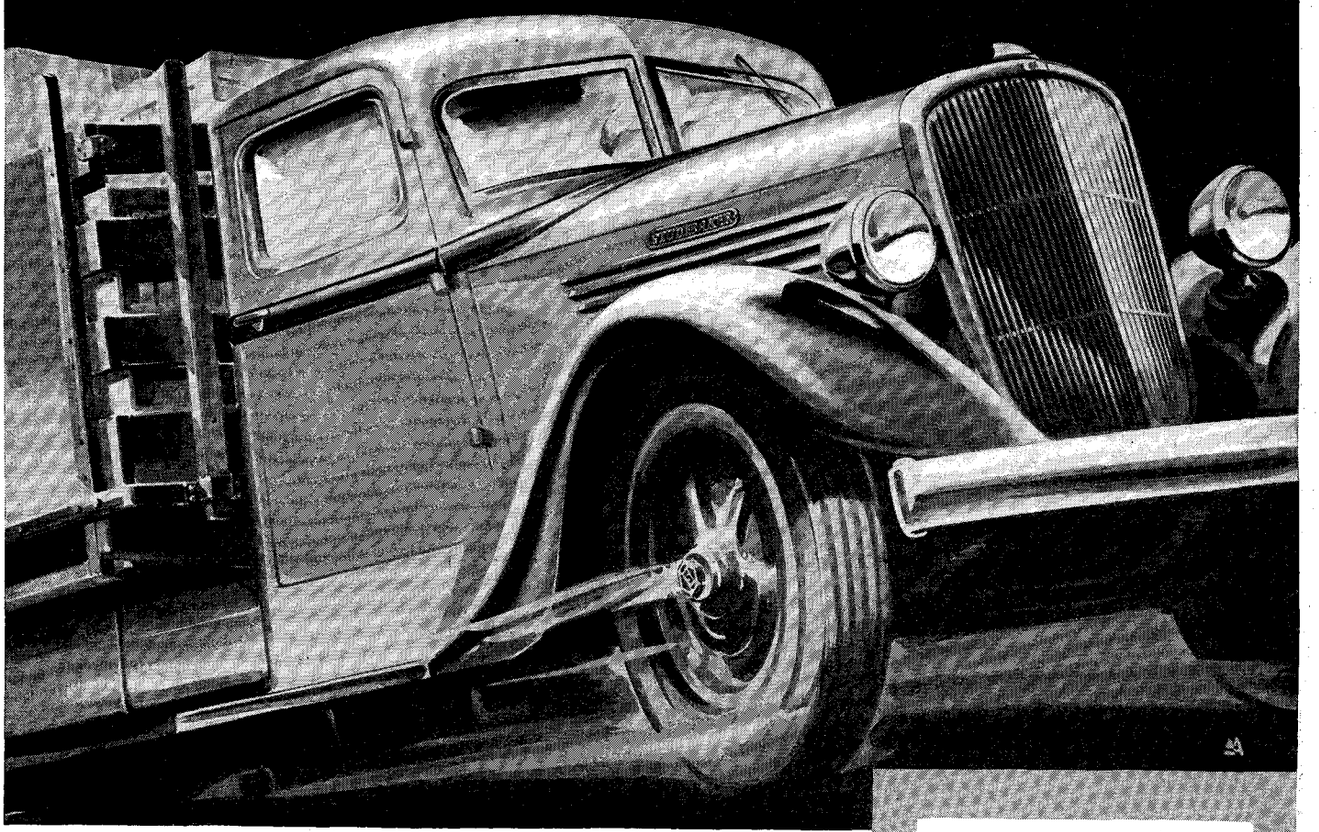
THE *Ace*

OF TRUCK VALUES



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